

C I T Y O F L E E D S

R E P O R T
ON THE
Health & Sanitary
Administration
OF THE CITY
FOR THE YEAR 1939

By J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.



62499

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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„ LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.	
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Mrs. E. A. SMITH.	

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Mrs. B. M. DAVID.	
Dr. CLARA STEWART.	

Mrs. T. L. E. SPILMONT.	
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Chairman : Alderman A. E. WEAVER.

Representing Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.
Councillor GERTRUDE WARDLE.
Mrs. D. BEEVERS.

Representing Education Committee.
Mrs. D. MURPHY, J.P.

Representing Leeds Day Nurseries Association :

Councillor GERTRUDE HALBOT, J.P. | Councillor BEATRICE C. IVES.

CATTLE DISEASES, MILK AND MEAT.

Chairman : Councillor BEATRICE C. IVES.

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,, GERTRUDE WARDLE.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Tuberculosis Officer	J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	J. SHARPE, M.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare and Medical Officer of Infants' Hospital	GLADYS J. C. RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare	SARAH N. S. BARKER, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
	MARIA L. GAUNT, M.B., Ch.B.
	EUGENIE CLARE ILLINGWORTH, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	MARION KNOWLES, M.B., Ch.B.
	MARGARET F. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B.
	JESSIE I. ROSIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	N. TATTERSALL, M.D., B.S.
Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	W. GUTHRIE, M.B., Ch.B.
Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	S. THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., L.M.S.S.A.
Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis	W. L. FLEMING, L.D.S.
Municipal Hospitals—	
Medical Superintendent	J. DICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
St. James's Hospital—	
Deputy Medical Superintendent	W. McINTOSH, M.B., Ch.B.
St. George's Infirmary—	
Visiting Medical Officer	M. MELVIN, M.D., Ch.B.
Medical Superintendents—	
Infectious Disease Hospital (Seacroft).	E. C. BENN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Killingbeck Sanatorium	W. S. GILMOUR, M.B., Ch.B.
Gateforth Sanatorium—	
Resident Medical Officer	A. C. MEEK, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Venereal Diseases Officer	J. P. BIBBY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P
Assistant Medical Officer for Venereal Disease	M. STODDART-SCOTT, M.D., Ch.B.
Do.	DOROTHY PRIESTLEY, M.D., B.S.

City Bacteriologist	J. W. McLEOD, F.R.S., M.B., Ch.B.
Chief Health Visitor	MATHILDE BURKE.
Supervisor of Midwives	DOROTHY HUMPHREYS.
Principal Clerks—	
Finance	A. R. BEST.
Statistics	J. P. MOIR.
Sanitary	A. SPARKS.
Infectious Diseases	H. O. PEAKE.
Secretarial	P. A. WOODCOCK
Food and Drugs	C. STEAD.
Health Clinic	F. H. WOOD.
Hospitals	J. FOLKARD
Special Inspectors including Smoke, Lodging-houses, Food and Drugs.	
Dairies, Meat, Workshops and Diseases of Animals	18
Laboratory Assistant	I
Sanitary Inspectors	21
Vaccination Officers	2
Female Sanitary Inspectors	2
Health Visitors	37
Midwives	24
Sunlight, Orthopædic and Dental Nurses	I
Chief Health Visitor	I
Supervisor of Midwives	I
Tuberculosis Nurses	10
Dispensers	8
Masseuses	5
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City of Leeds.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The shortness of this report and the lateness of its appearing are due to the war. Up to the time of hostilities breaking out in September, work in the Public Health Department had proceeded normally, except for a certain amount of distraction caused by the shadow of approaching events. After that date, however, ordinary activities were drastically reduced and the energies of the staff turned in the direction of civil defence and the perfecting of the casualty, including the hospital, services. Many important schemes of development, some of them fairly well advanced, had to be abandoned, though fortunately these did not include the extensions at St. James's Hospital which at the time were nearing completion and have since been completed.

Notwithstanding the advent of war and the turmoil it caused especially during the last quarter, the health of the city during the year was good. There was almost an entire absence of epidemic disease; indeed at no time in the city's history has there been less disease of an infectious character than during the eighteen months that have elapsed since hostilities commenced.

Compared with the previous year the vital statistics for 1939 shew little change. The birth rate, as might have been expected in the circumstances, fell from 15·4 to 14·2, the death rate at 13·4 remained practically stationary, while the infant mortality rate dropped from 64 to 57. A rise in the maternal mortality figure to 2·60 after having reached the record low figure of 1·76 in 1938 was the outstanding feature.

Though, of a necessity, to coⁿserv^e space and save paper many of the statistical and other details which usually appear in the report have had to be omitted, records of these and other important data have been made and will be carefully preserved for future reference.

During a testing year the staff have given excellent service and have risen to every occasion with a loyalty and devotion worthy of the highest praise. To one and all I express my very warm thanks.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS.

Public Health Department,

Leeds, 1,

July, 1941.

SUMMARY, 1939.

LATITUDE 53°48' North. LONGITUDE 1°32' West.

AVERAGE HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL 250 feet.

AREA OF CITY 38,296·5 Acres

POPULATION (Registrar-General's estimate)—

(a) For calculation of birth-rate	497,000
(b) death-rate	488,000

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES 152,626

RATEABLE VALUE £3,837,418

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE £14,573

Average.
1939. 1929-38.

BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living) 14·24 14·91

MARRIAGE RATE (persons married per 1,000 living) 22·30 17·27

DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living) 13·39 13·49

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION 544 690
(Excess of births over deaths in the year)

INFANT MORTALITY RATE 57 74
(Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births).

DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis.. 1·07 1·57

" " Cancer.. 1·74 1·59

" " Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)
per 1,000 births 7·71 10·57

	Cases	Case- rate	Deaths.	Death rate.
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SCARLET FEVER 960 1·97 2 0·004

DIPHTHERIA 427 0·88 20 0·04

TYPHOID FEVER 12 0·02 1 0·002

MEASLES 2,274 4·66 2 0·004

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS 555 1·14 353 0·72

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS 137 0·28 60 0·12

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area.—38,296·5 acres.

Population.—The Registrar General's estimate at the mid-year of 1939 was 497,000 for the calculation of the birth-rate and 488,000 for the calculation of the death-rate. The estimate for the previous year was 494,000.

Dwelling-houses.—The total number of dwelling-houses in the city at December, 1939, is shown below and for a comparison the corresponding figures at the date of the 1931 census are included.

Year.	Houses.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	
			Vacant.	Vacant but furnished.
1939 ..	152,626	148,526	4,100	*
1931 ..	128,913	126,056	1,816	1,041

* The number of houses vacant but furnished at the end of 1939 is not known.

Rateable Value.—The rateable value of the city in 1939 was £3,837,418 and the estimated product of a penny rate £14,573. The corresponding figures for 1938 were £3,705,640 and £14,375.

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

Marriages.—The number of marriages which took place in Leeds during the year was 5,541 corresponding to a marriage rate of 22·3 as compared with 4,480 and a rate of 18·1 for the previous year and an average of 4,481 and 18·3 for the previous five years. The rate for the year was the highest since 1920 when the figure was 23·5.

The marriage rate for England and Wales for 1939 was 21·2 as compared with 17·6 for the previous year.

Births.—The nett total of births belonging to the city was 7,079 which calculated on the Registrar General's estimated population of 497,000 gives a birth rate of 14·2. The corresponding figure

for the previous year was 15·4 and the average rate for the previous five years was 15·0.

This is the lowest birth-rate recorded in Leeds since 1933 when the rate was 13·7.

The birth-rate for the City of Leeds was lower than the average of the large towns which was 14·8 per thousand of the population, as well as of England and Wales taken as a whole where the rate was 15·0 per thousand.

The table appended gives the marriage and birth-rates for the years 1911-1939.

MARRIAGE AND BIRTH-RATES 1911-1939.

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Marriage rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population.
1911	3,717	15·7	10,562	23·8
1912	3,801	16·0	10,309	23·1
1913	3,925	16·4	10,877	23·4
1914	4,008	16·6	10,652	23·3
1915	4,858	20·2	9,877	21·5
1916	3,701	15·5	9,432	21·1
1917	3,300	14·2	7,566	17·3
1918	3,710	15·5	7,392	17·3
1919	5,083	21·2	7,564	17·6
1920	5,620	23·5	11,229	25·0
1921	4,566	18·7	10,144	21·8
1922	4,183	17·2	9,253	19·8
1923	4,001	16·3	8,684	18·5
1924	4,023	16·3	8,558	18·1
1925	3,807	15·4	8,180	17·3
1926	3,644	14·8	8,065	17·0
1927	4,028	16·7	7,790	16·3
1928	3,927	16·5	7,665	16·1
1929	3,990	16·7	7,426	15·5
1930	3,948	16·5	7,568	15·8
1931	3,802	15·6	7,219	14·8
1932	3,851	15·9	7,004	14·4
1933	3,994	16·5	6,643	13·7
1934	4,395	18·1	7,190	14·8
1935	4,446	18·3	7,211	14·8
1936	4,544	18·6	7,340	15·0
1937	4,542	18·5	7,279	14·8
1938	4,480	18·1	7,614	15·4
1939	5,541	22·3	7,079	14·2

Excess of Births over Deaths.—The excess of births over deaths or what is generally spoken of as the "natural increase of population" was 544 as compared with 1,359 in 1938 and an average of 690 for the previous ten years.

Illegitimate Births.—Of the 7,079 (nett) births registered 6,692 or 94·5 per cent. were legitimate and 387 or 5·5 per cent. were illegitimate.

Stillbirths.—The nett number of stillbirths for the year was 307 or 4·2 per cent. of the total births. Calculated per thousand of the population the corresponding rate was 0·62 as compared with 0·67 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 0·59. Of the 307 stillbirths 288 or 93·8 per cent. were legitimate and 19 or 6·2 per cent. were illegitimate.

Deaths.—The nett total of deaths for the city was 6,535 or 280 more than the figure for the previous year. The corresponding death-rate (recorded) was 13·4 as compared with 12·7 for the previous year and an average of 13·2 for the previous five years. During the period since the commencement of the war the deaths of non-civilians were excluded for tabulation elsewhere. The death-rate for England and Wales was 12·1 and that of the great towns 12·0.

Standardized Death-rate.—The area comparability factor (A.C.F.) for the year 1939 was 1·07 and this when applied to the crude rate (13·4) gives a standardized rate of 14·3.

The following table gives the crude and standardized death-rates of Leeds compared with the death-rate of England and Wales.

Year.	Population.	*Crude Death-rate.	Standardized Death-rate.	Death-rate England and Wales.
1931 ..	486,400	13·4	14·3	12·3
1932 ..	484,900	13·3	14·2	12·0
1933 ..	485,000	13·6	14·6	12·3
1934 ..	486,250	12·9	13·8	11·8
1935 ..	487,200	13·2	14·1	11·7
1936 ..	489,800	13·6	14·6	12·1
1937 ..	491,860	13·4	14·3	12·4
1938 ..	494,000	12·7	13·5	11·6
1939 ..	488,000	13·4	14·3	12·1

* The term crude death-rate used by the Registrar General when applied to a local area is what is generally spoken of as the recorded or nett death-rate.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 12.1 or 9.7 per cent. less than the crude rate of Leeds and 15.4 per cent. less than the standardized death-rate.

Causes of Death.—The principal causes of death were in order of numerical importance, organic heart disease, cancer, arterio sclerosis, cerebral haemorrhage, pulmonary tuberculosis, and pneumonia which together accounted for 3,979 or 60.9 per cent. of the total deaths. Last year this group of diseases was responsible for 3,782 or 60.5 per cent. of the total deaths.

Deaths from Street Accidents.—The number of street accidents having a fatal termination during the year was 81 of which 71 or 87.7 per cent. were due to motor vehicles. Last year the number was 73 of which 63 or 86.3 per cent. were due to this cause.

Deaths in Age Groups.—The aggregate number of deaths of children in the age groups 0-1, 1-2, and 2-5 was 516 or 7.9 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 635 or 10.2 per cent. for the previous year and an average of 671 or 10.4 per cent. for the previous five years. The deaths of persons under 45 years numbered 1,325 or 20.2 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 1,490 or 23.8 per cent. for the previous year. In the remaining age groups, that is 45 and over, the deaths totalled 5,210 or 79.8 per cent. of which 1,860 or 28.5 per cent. occurred in the age group 45-65, whilst 3,350 or 51.3 per cent. were in the age group 65+.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of deaths of children under one year was 401 or 6.1 per cent. of the total deaths. The infant mortality rate corresponding was 57 or seven less than in the previous year (64) and nine less than the average for the previous five years (66).

This subject is dealt with in greater detail on page 50.

Cremation.—Out of a total of 6,535 Leeds deaths in the year 1939, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 199 or 3.05 per cent. as compared with 172 or 2.75 per cent. for the previous year. Of this number 162 were cremated at Lawnswood Crematorium and the remainder, 37, at Cottingley Hall.

CIVIL DEFENCE.

The organization and development of the various sections of Civil Defence activity have continued throughout the year. The outbreak of hostilities in September added considerably to the intensity and volume of the work of all sections of the Casualty and Hospital Services.

Fuller details regarding the evacuation of hospitals and other developments arising out of the crisis are given in the appropriate sections of this Report.

The increased responsibilities, coupled with the fact that a considerable number of the staff were called up for service with His Majesty's Forces, added greatly to the difficulties of administration, but the staff generally responded well to the heavy calls made upon them, and by their zeal and willingness to sacrifice much of their leisure, established the war organization of the Department on a highly satisfactory basis.

Fortunately during the year the expected air raids on the city did not materialize and there was therefore no opportunity of trying out the efficiency of the Civil Defence organization. However, the satisfactory manner in which the Staffs of the various sections of the Casualty Service carried out their duties during the many tests and exercises arranged for their benefit inspired the confidence that in an actual emergency they would give a good account of themselves.

Nursing Service.--To meet the demand for nurses in the Emergency Hospitals and throughout the Casualty Services generally, a special reserve of nurses called the Civil Nursing Reserve was created by the Government in the beginning of the year. The object of the reserve was to institute a register of trained and assistant nurses willing to give their services should the need arise, and in addition enrol and train other women with no previous experience of nursing who were anxious to serve in the capacity of auxiliary nurses. The Women's Voluntary service undertook the work of organizing the reserve in this area and appointed one of their members, Dr. Clara Stewart to act as Honorary Secretary. Accommodation for the Honorary Secretary and her staff was found in this office in close proximity

to the A.R.P. Section, an arrangement which has been found to be eminently satisfactory. To supervise and control the work of the reserve and to link it up with that of similar organizations in the County and elsewhere, as well as with the Ministry of Health itself a special committee known as The Local Emergency Committee for the Nursing Profession was called into being by the Minister of Health in the middle of the year. This committee is representative of all the organizations interested in nursing in the city—The British Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Municipal Hospitals, the Voluntary Hospitals, the British Medical Association, the College of Nursing, and the Regional Office of the Ministry of Health. Since its inception the Committee has met regularly each month to deal with business connected with the reserve. The Medical Officer of Health is Chairman of the Committee and the secretarial work is done by Dr. C. Stewart.

The following table gives an epitome of the First Aid Section of the Civil Defence Organization :—

No. of Posts or Depots.		PERSONNEL				VEHICLES	
		Whole-time		Part-time			
		Male	Female	Male	Female		
First Aid Posts	...	21	125	305	363	1,074	
*First Aid Points	...	4	3	9	10	78	
Mobile F.A. Posts	...	—	8	43	—	—	
†First Aid Parties	...	5	526	—	296	—	
Ambulances	...	4	259	175	196	200	
‡Casualty Cars	...	—	—	—	332	18	
						350 Part-time cars	

* Discontinued March 1940—Staff transferred to nearest First Aid Post.

† Part-time Parties generally based on local First Aid Post.

‡ Part-time Casualty Cars are used to supplement Whole-time Party Cars as necessary.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1939.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District
	ALL AGES.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
1. Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Measles	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
4. Scarlet Fever	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
5. Whooping Cough	18	11	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	9
6. Diphtheria	20	1	2	7	8	1	1	..	..	20
7. Influenza	79	3	..	1	..	2	9	20	35	5
8. Erysipelas	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	7
9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	353	1	1	1	4	59	132	141	14	164
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	60	6	4	10	10	8	8	10	4	58
11. Cancer, malignant disease	847	..	..	1	2	4	53	351	436	450
12. Rheumatic Fever	37	..	..	1	3	3	14	10	6	29
13. Meningitis	24	6	3	2	..	2	7	4	..	31
14. Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c..	448	..	..	..	..	1	4	141	302	168
15. Organic Heart Disease ..	1,546	1	..	..	3	9	72	358	1,103	475
16. Arterio-sclerosis	470	..	..	..	..	..	2	54	414	228
17. Bronchitis	206	13	5	1	..	4	10	57	116	43
18. Pneumonia (all forms) ..	315	56	15	11	7	8	27	84	107	186
19. Other diseases of respiratory organs	62	3	2	1	1	1	11	29	14	38
20. Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	65	52	2	..	1	1	3	4	2	55
21. Appendicitis and Typhilitis	34	..	..	3	2	7	9	7	6	37
22. Cirrhosis of Liver	13	1	..	..	..	..	2	7	3	8
23. Nephritis and Bright's Disease	205	1	..	1	..	5	18	64	116	120
24. Puerperal Fever	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	8
25. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	13	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	22
26. Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	158	154	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	170
27. Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	244	13	5	8	12	13	41	52	100	215
28. Suicide	70	..	..	..	..	3	19	29	19	13
29. Other Defined Diseases ..	1,224	79	10	8	18	21	119	422	547	769
30. Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2
Totals	6,535	401	54	61	74	155	580	1,860	3,350	3,331

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Death rate.	Diseases.	No. of deaths in 1939 (nett).	Increase or decrease compared with 1938.
0.00	Enteric Fever	1	+1
..	Small-pox .. ..	..	..
0.00	Measles	2	- 16
0.00	Scarlet Fever	2	- 6
0.04	Whooping Cough	18	+5
0.04	Diphtheria	20	- 13
0.16	Influenza	79	+51
0.02	Erysipelas	10	+1
0.72	Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	353	+17
0.12	Other Tuberculous Diseases	60	- 1
1.74	Cancer, malignant disease	847	- 32
0.08	Rheumatic Fever	37	+10
0.05	Meningitis	24	+11
0.92	Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	448	+93
3.17	Organic Heart Disease ..	1,546	+191
0.96	Arterio-sclerosis	470	- 39
0.42	Bronchitis	206	+39
0.65	Pneumonia (all forms) ..	315	- 33
0.13	Other diseases of respiratory organs	62	- 20
0.13	Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	65	- 49
0.07	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	34	+ 2
0.03	Cirrhosis of Liver	13	- 4
0.42	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	205	- 10
0.01	Puerperal Fever	6	+ 4
0.03	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	13	+ 1
0.32	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	158	- 40
0.50	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	244	+34
0.14	Suicide	70	+ 6
2.51	Other Defined Diseases ..	1,224	+77
0.01	Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3	- +
13.39	Totals	6,535	+280

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

BY

JAMES SHARPE, M.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H., D.P.A.,
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

The fall in the incidence of the commoner infectious diseases noted in last year's report continued throughout the year. The only marked increases occurred in the deaths from influenza and bronchitis. The death-rate from diphtheria was the lowest ever recorded.

A complete summary of all cases of notifiable infectious diseases notified to this Department will be found in the Appendix Table 2.

Smallpox.—This is the eighth consecutive year in which the city has been entirely free from smallpox.

Vaccination.—The appended table shows the number of children vaccinated during the year.

VACCINATION.

Year.	Number of children born.	Number of successful primary vaccinations during year.	Number granted exemption certificates during year.	Percentage successfully vaccinated.
1925	8,576	5,919	2,477	69·0
1926	8,515	6,045	2,348	71·0
1927	8,129	6,590	2,016	81·1
1928	7,978	5,828	2,387	73·1
1929	7,727	4,127	2,423	53·4
1930	7,902	4,275	2,558	54·1
1931	7,555	3,963	2,511	52·5
1932	7,369	3,692	2,635	50·1
1933	7,071	3,390	2,598	47·9
1934	7,693	3,669	2,930	47·7
1935	7,745	3,517	3,010	45·4
1936	7,849	3,644	2,997	46·4
1937	7,846	3,521	3,155	44·9
1938	* 8,161	3,725	3,223	45·6

*Quite an appreciable number of these children may be vaccinated in 1939.

Post-vaccinal Death.—On October 2nd, a male aged 20 years employed as a driver in the Royal Army Service Corps was admitted to one of the hospitals in the city where he died on October 5th,

fifteen days after he had been vaccinated with Government lymph — one incision. Post mortem examination revealed the presence of encephalitis. The case was reported to the Coroner and a verdict of " Misadventure " was returned.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases notified during the year was 427 of which 424 or 99·3 per cent were removed to hospital as compared with 948 and 939 or 99·0 per cent in 1938.

The attack rate was 0·88 and the case mortality rate 4·7 per cent. compared with 1·92 and 3·5 respectively for the previous year. The death rate 0·04 was the lowest ever recorded.

Diphtheria Immunization.—Only 915 children were immunised during the year this being the lowest number for eight years. The explanation was the war which necessitated the staff being taken for other duties and disrupted the work of both the School and the Maternity and Child Welfare Services. Evacuation further aggravated the situation.

Material for immunisation was issued to general medical practitioners on request as formerly, and sufficient to immunise 144 children was distributed during 1939. The appended table shows the number of children immunised since the inauguration of the Corporation's scheme in 1928.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION IN LEEDS.

Year.	Immunised by Medical Officers of the Health Department.	Immunised by General Medical Practitioners.	Total
1928	65	27	92
1929	73	28	101
1930	152	22	174
1931	202	400	602
1932	1,379	495	1,874
1933	1,027	345	1,372
1934	2,217	556	2,773
1935	28,973	2,193	31,166
1936	1,938	212	2,150
1937	1,135	206	1,341
1938	11,073	518	11,591
1939	915	144	1,059
Total	49,149	5,146	54,295

Diphtheria in the Inoculated.—Of the 54,295 protected or known to be immune since 1928, 34 lost their immunity during the year and developed clinical diphtheria or showed lesions from which diphtheria bacilli were isolated. These include three in which the primary Schick test had been read as negative and in which no further protection was considered necessary. Twenty-nine immunised children notified as suffering from diphtheria during the year were found on further examination to be suffering from other conditions.

In the last twelve years only 321 of the 54,295 children immunised or thought to be naturally immune have developed clinical diphtheria. Put in another way 6 cases only out of every thousand immunised subsequently developed the disease. All recovered. This is surely a most satisfactory result and one which amply justifies the confidence placed in immunisation, and the action of the Corporation in commending this free protection to the public.

Institutional Outbreaks.—During the year fifty cases of diphtheria were notified from four institutions in the city. Of these 9 (all females) occurred among the staff and the remaining 41 cases (20 males and 21 females) among the patients. There were three deaths, all among the latter.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases of this disease reported during the year was 960 of which 878 or 91.5 per cent. were removed to hospital, as compared with 1,717 and 1,598 or 93.1 per cent. last year. There were two deaths the equivalent death-rate being 0.004. The attack rate was 1.97 and the case mortality rate 0.21 per cent. compared with 3.48 and 0.47 respectively for the previous year.

Outbreaks in Institutions.—Thirteen cases of scarlet fever were notified from four institutions in the city. Of these two (both females) occurred among the staff and 11 (7 males and 4 females) among the patients. All recovered.

Return Cases.—Cases occurring in the same house within a period of 28 days from the discharge of a case from hospital are regarded as "return cases." Of the 974 cases discharged from hospital during the year 22 gave rise to return cases. This is equivalent to a rate of 2.3 per cent. which is about the same as in previous years.

The Enteric Group.—During the year 12 cases of paratyphoid fever were notified all of which were due to B. Paratyphosus "B". Seven of the patients were males aged 2, 4, 4, 6, 8, 14 and 24 years respectively and five were females of 5, 7, 14, 23 and 38 years respectively. All recovered. Eight of the cases resided outside Leeds. Although careful and thorough investigations were made of the four Leeds patients the source of the infection could not be traced.

Carriers.—Two women who have been chronic typhoid carriers for some years were kept under observation. When last examined during the last quarter of the year faeces and urine were still positive.

Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939.—These Regulations came into force on October 23rd, 1939, and rescinded the Leeds Measles and German Measles Order of 1920. The Regulations provide for the notification of all cases of measles and whooping cough by medical practitioners throughout the country. A copy of the Regulations along with a circular letter was sent out to all doctors in the city.

Measles.—This disease has been compulsorily notifiable in Leeds since the year 1915. The number of cases notified during the year was 1,673 as compared with 6,797 reported in 1938. There were two deaths and the equivalent death-rate was 0.004.

Acute Infective Jaundice and the administration of Measles Serum.—Of the 158 children who were protected during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938, three developed measles within a month and ten exhibited a modified form of the malady from four days to six weeks later. None of these cases showed any complications. All patients were seen after six months and again after a year, when it was discovered that 23 children had developed jaundice from four weeks to four months after the administration of serum. The peccant serum belonged to six of nine batches used in the city. There were no deaths from the complication. A very careful and extensive investigation followed the discovery but no definite conclusion as to the cause resulted. It is known that an epidemic of infective jaundice was present in the city about the same time, the number of cases involved being approximately 309 scattered in groups throughout the city. There were no deaths. The incubation period of the jaundice appeared to be from 21 to 28 days and the characteristics of the epidemic were much the same as those of other epidemics reported during the last twelve years.

A very full discussion was held in London with officers of the Ministry of Health in July, 1938, when copies of the records were deposited.

German Measles.—The number of cases of this disease notified up to October 23rd, 1939, was 601.

It is regretted that this disease ceased to be notifiable in October of this year, as it assumed epidemic form in December and continued during the first quarter of 1940. The high incidence among persons over twenty years of age of both sexes was very noticeable but no figures are available for the other age groups.

Whooping Cough.—The number of cases notified under the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939, which came into force on October 23rd, 1939, was 32. The total deaths recorded for the year was 18 and the death-rate 0·04.

Preventive Inoculation.—The results of the use of vaccines and other antigens in the prevention of whooping cough are very conflicting. The best antigen appeared to be one which had to be administered in a series of eight injections, but during the year I had the opportunity of using a free supply of an antigen requiring only three injections and reported upon favourably in another country. Altogether 212 children were inoculated. Apart from one child who was peevish and out-of-sorts for five days following the injection no other reactions were reported. All the children inoculated have been visited twice during the succeeding twelve months but in no case has whooping cough occurred. It is necessary to record that the experiment was carried out during the second half of an epidemic, and that in the absence of a satisfactory test of efficient inoculation one must wait until the children are exposed to another epidemic before assessing the value of the work. For this purpose very careful records are being kept.

Puerperal Pyrexia (Puerperal Fever).—The figures for the year are given below :—

Of the 158 cases of puerperal pyrexia 136 (86·1 per cent.) occurred in institutions, 9 (5·7 per cent.) in doctors' practices, and 13 (8·2 per cent.) in the practices of midwives. Four cases were removed to Seacroft Hospital and the remainder treated either at home or in the special wards of the Leeds Maternity Hospital, and St. James's Hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Thirty-four cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 33 for 1938.

DAY OF ONSET FROM BIRTH.

1939.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	10th-15th	15th-20th	20th-25th
No. of Cases	-	-	3	1	2	1	3	3	6	4	9	1	1

The results of treatment were as follows :—

Recovery apparently perfect	30
Vision impaired	1
Still under treatment	3
Died from other diseases	—
Result not known	—

Erysipelas.—The number of cases notified was 307 as compared with 304 last year. Of the 307 cases reported 113 received hospital treatment. The deaths numbered 10 which gives a death-rate of 0·02.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No case of this disease was notified during the year. There were 8 deaths of cases brought forward from previous years.

Malaria.—One case of this disease was reported during the year.

Dysentery.—No case of dysentery was reported during 1939.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—Five cases were reported during the year. There was one death, a male one year old.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—There was a decrease in the number of cases of this disease, six being notified as compared with twelve in 1938. The deaths numbered four which is equivalent to a death-rate of 0·01.

Influenza.—An outbreak of influenza occurred during the first quarter of the year when 62 deaths were recorded. The total deaths for the complete year was 79 and the death-rate 0·16, as compared with 28 deaths and a rate of 0·06 in 1938.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—The deaths of children under two years of age numbered 54 and the death-rate 7·7 per 1,000 births as compared with 94 deaths during 1938 and a death-rate of 12·3.

Pneumonia.—During the year 718 notifications of pneumonia were received of which 630 were primary and 88 influenzal (293 and 68 occurred in the first quarter of the year when influenza was prevalent).

The deaths in the first quarter for all forms of pneumonia totalled 136 and for the year 315 representing a death-rate of 0·65 as compared with 348 deaths and a death-rate of 0·70 for the previous year.

Bronchitis.—One hundred and nine of the 206 deaths from this disease occurred during the first quarter. The death-rate for the year was 0·42 as compared with 167 deaths and a death-rate of 0·34 for 1938.

Cancer.—A slight decrease occurred in the number of deaths from this disease, these being 847 as compared with 879 for the previous year. The corresponding death-rates were 1·74 and 1·78 respectively.

Food Poisoning.—Four cases of food poisoning and two cases of suspected food poisoning were reported to the department by general medical practitioners during the year.

In June a man aged 26 years and his wife aged 21 years suffered from a sudden attack of vomiting, pains in the stomach, and diarrhoea. They were removed to St. James's Hospital where the man died two hours after admission. His wife recovered. Bacteriological examination of the stools of both patients failed to reveal any micro-organisms of the food poisoning groups. On enquiry suspicion fell on potted meat. It was not possible to procure a specimen, but it was ascertained that another twenty people had partaken of potted meat of the same mixing which had been bought from seven different shops. Ten became ill within a few hours, suffering from nausea and more or less severe colic. None required hospitalisation. All recovered. Samples of salmon, tomato paste, and margarine were examined bacteriologically and chemically but no evidence of contamination was found. The Coroner at the adjourned inquest returned a verdict of "Death from gastro-enteritis associated with food poisoning—misadventure."

In the two other cases, a woman aged 56 years and a man aged 21 years, careful enquiries were made at the preparing premises and shops where the suspected foods—sausage and fried fish—were purchased, but no evidence was forthcoming as to the source of infection.

Of the two cases of suspected food poisoning notified, one was pneumonia and the other enteritis. The latter died and the Coroner certified the death as "Acute enteritis—natural causes."

Typhus Fever.—Two persons who arrived in England by aeroplane from Warsaw and who were suspected of having been in contact with typhus fever cases were kept under observation during the quarantine period but did not develop the disease.

Anthrax.—Two cases were reported to the department from a large general hospital in the city. One of the patients resided outside the city. Detailed information was sent to H.M. Inspectors of Factories, London and Leeds, and the Medical Officer of Health of the outside district concerned.

Handling of Food, etc. by Infected Persons.—It was not found necessary to exercise the powers conferred by Section 42 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1930, during the year.

AMBULANCE WORK.

The following table shows the work of the Municipal Ambulance Staff for the year.

PATIENTS REMOVED.

Type of Case.	Number removed.
Accident	1,902
Illness	497
Maternity	2,050
Tuberculosis	173
Hospital	5,961
Public Assistance	323
Mental	151
Lunacy	58
Special treatment	1,966
Others	679
Total	13,660

Infectious Diseases Ambulance Work and Disinfection.—

Ambulance Work.—During the year under review, 1,817 cases were removed by the ambulances to Seacroft Hospital. Over and above these, 256 journeys were made for the transference of patients from one institution to another or for returning patients home on discharge from hospital.

The following are details of the cases removed to hospital by the ambulances, viz. :—

Smallpox	—
Scarlet fever	920
Diphtheria	552
Typhoid	10
Measles	26
Other diseases	309
 Total	 <hr/> <hr/> 1,817

(As compared with 3,219 in 1938).

The total mileage run by the ambulances was 20,458, compared with 29,461 during 1938.

There are now four ambulances for infectious diseases and four bedding vans.

Disinfection.—The following work was done by the disinfecting staff, viz. :—

Houses disinfected	2,149
Rooms	4,103
Beds and Mattresses	2,831
Articles of bed linen	25,019
Articles of clothing	30,595
Other articles	2,791

Disinfectant baths were provided and disinfection of clothing carried out in respect of 162 infectious disease contacts.

The total mileage run by the disinfection and bedding vans was 23,255.

Verminous Persons.—The number of baths given to verminous persons at the cleansing station was 1,733 (including 487 to children referred from the Education Department) while 395 rooms, 5 houses and 12,413 articles of clothing and bedding were disinfested.

Disinfestation.—The following table shows the work done during the year at the Disinfesting Station, Stanley Road.

1. Number of articles fumigated by H.C.N. ..	154,790
2. " " disinfected by steam ..	50,145
3. " " houses dealt with.. ..	2,777
4. Number of personal disinfestations :—	
(a) Adults .. .. .. ..	..
(b) Children .. .. .. ..	..
5. Furniture supplied on loan :—	
(a) No. of articles	3,655
(b) No. of houses	1,215
6. Refusal to allow fumigation :—	
(a) Objection to fumigation	1
(b) Other reasons .. .. .. ..	..
7. Number of articles destroyed :—	
(a) Certified for destruction .. .. .. ..	..
(b) At tenant's request	533
8. Claims for damage or loss :—	
(a) Claims not accepted	23
(b) Claims accepted	28
(c) Cost	£9 18s. 10d.
(d) Damage due to fire in container .. .. .. ..	..
9. Work in connection with house fumigation :—	
(a) No. of articles disinfected by steam	6,482
(b) No. of houses	442
10. Work undertaken for other authorities :—	
(a) No. of articles fumigated .. .. .. ..	..
(b) No. of articles steam disinfected .. .. .. ..	..
(c) No. of houses .. .. .. ..	..
11. Work undertaken by private contractors for the Corporation (included in figures under items 1, 2 and 3) :—	
(a) No. of articles fumigated	10,504
(b) No. of articles steam disinfected	4,155
(c) No. of houses	234

This subject is again referred to on pages 94 and 104.

LEEDS CITY HOSPITALS.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1939.

BY

E. C. BENN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Medical Superintendent.*

In the year 1939, patients suffering with infectious diseases were treated at Seacroft Hospital during the first eight months of the year, and at Killingbeck Hospital from the 1st September to the end of the year.

At the outbreak of war, in accordance with arrangements made a long time previously, the patients under treatment at Seacroft Hospital were transferred to Killingbeck Hospital from which cases of pulmonary tuberculosis had been evacuated. This was done with as little disturbance of the staff and equipment of the two hospitals as was possible, but a number of cots with mattresses and linen, and other special equipment, also stores and serum were sent to Killingbeck Hospital before the infectious diseases patients were received.

Ten nurses and the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Miss H. E. de C. Woodcock accompanied the patients. Dr. Woodcock has, since the date of transfer, acted as Medical Superintendent of Killingbeck Hospital, and I am indebted to her for particulars of patients treated at that hospital since the 1st September, 1939.

Admissions.—The number of patients suffering with infectious diseases admitted to the two hospitals during the year 1939 was 1,837 as compared with 3,269 in 1938 and 3,712 in 1937. This considerable decrease in admissions was due to a fall in the incidence of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

The number of cases of diphtheria admitted was less than half and the number of cases of scarlet fever little more than half

of those of the previous year. This fall in the incidence of infectious diseases was first felt in the last few months of 1938 and has been progressive during the year under review. The daily average number of patients in hospital was 165 as compared with 293 in 1938 and 321 in 1937. The greatest number of patients in hospital at any one time was 280 and this figure was reached during the month of January, and the smallest number was 92 in the month of December. The average stay in hospital of the 2,003 patients who completed treatment during the year was 33·5 days.

The number of deaths from all causes during 1939 was 41 which gives a hospital mortality of 2·0 per cent. This shews little difference from the figure recorded in 1937 and 1938 which was 1·8 per cent. Of the 41 deaths which occurred 18 were due to diphtheria and none to scarlet fever.

The number of direct admissions from outside the city boundaries was 6.

In the course of the year 163 patients suffering with infectious diseases were admitted from other Hospitals and medical institutions in the city.

Structural Alterations and Extensions.—The policy of renovating and modernizing two of the existing wards of the hospital each year was continued, and extensive improvements and alterations were made to Wards T and U. It is hoped that this policy of renovation of existing wards will be resumed as soon as circumstances permit.

The first part of the scheme for replacement of the boilers and complete modernization of the steam raising plant received the approval of the Ministry of Health and the work was started. At the time of writing an obsolete boiler has been removed and the site prepared to receive a new one of a capacity of 12,000 pounds of steam per hour. Also a new economiser has been erected and tested. It is hoped that the work will be completed before the end of 1940.

Smallpox Hospital.—No cases of smallpox were treated during the year.

Meteorological Records.—Daily observations were made and summarized but to conserve space the tables have been omitted from this report and retained in the office for future reference. As in previous years records of visibility were kept during the winter months.

Diphtheria.—The number of patients admitted during 1939 in whom the notified diagnosis of diphtheria was confirmed was 476. The number discharged on completion of treatment was 514 and the average stay in hospital of these patients was 47·4 days.

Death-Rate.—Deaths attributed in part or in whole to diphtheria numbered 18. This gives a case mortality of 3·4 per cent. as compared with 3·1 per cent. in 1938 and 3·8 per cent. in 1937. The diagnosis of "carrier" was made in 57 cases and when these are subtracted the case mortality for 475 cases of clinical diphtheria is 3·8 per cent.

Type of Disease.—The type of diphtheria in the city is typical of an inter-epidemic period. It is generally mild with a sprinkling of severely toxic cases.

Forms of the Disease.—Cases of diphtheria discharged from hospital during the year were classified as follows:—

Form of Infection.	Number of Cases.	Percentage of Total Cases.	Deaths.
Faucial	385	72·4	14
Faucial and nasal	11	2·1	..
Faucial and laryngeal	13	2·4	1
Nasal and laryngeal	1	0·2	..
Nasal	55	10·3	1
Laryngeal	9	1·7	2
Carriers	57	10·7	..
Skin	1	0·2	..
Total	532	100·0	18

Complications.—Post-diphtheritic paralysis was seen in 89 patients or 17·3 per cent. of recoveries, as compared with 10·6 per cent. in the year 1938. This is in keeping with the mild type of

diphtheria seen in the city during the year under consideration. Other complications were infrequent but severe myocarditis was noted in 12 patients and otitis media in 5.

COMPLICATIONS.

					Number of patients.	Percentage of total patients.
Paralysis :						
All types ..	..	..	..	89	17·3	
Accommodation ..	..	..	..	24	4·6	
Face ..	..	..	..	11	2·1	
Limbs ..	..	..	..	2	0·38	
Palate ..	..	..	..	73	14·2	
Pharynx ..	..	..	..	11	2·1	
Strabismus ..	..	..	..	20	3·8	

Laryngeal Diphtheria.—The incidence of laryngeal diphtheria remained low, and of the 475 cases of diphtheria under treatment during the year only 23 shewed evidence of laryngeal involvement. Four patients required tracheotomy for the relief of laryngeal obstruction and of these 2 died, both within 24 hours of admission to hospital. One of the survivors was suffering with concurrent measles and nasal and laryngeal diphtheria.

Amended Diagnosis.—Revision of diagnosis was necessary in 97 cases which is equivalent to 15·4 per cent. of all cases admitted with a notified diagnosis of diphtheria.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of patients admitted during the year was 879 and the number treated to completion 974 as compared with 1,604 and 1,739 respectively in 1938. The greatest number of admissions occurred in the early months of the year and at no time was there any strain on hospital accommodation. The average days stay in hospital of the 974 patients who completed treatment during the year was 32·2 days.

Case Mortality.—For the first year in the history of the hospital no death took place in a patient suffering with scarlet fever.

Return Cases.—These numbered 22 or 2·3 per cent. of the 974 patients discharged from hospital after scarlet fever. Of the 19

patients who were considered to have given rise to return cases, 8 shewed complications while in hospital.

Type of Disease and Complications.—The mild type of the disease persists and there were no deaths in the 974 patients who completed treatment during the year. The complications rate again shewed a fall but, as in 1938, otitis media was the commonest complication. The numbers of the major complications are shewn below:—

Complication.	Number.	Percentage incidence.
Adenitis (suppurative in 3 cases) ..	29	3·0
Albuminuria ..	7	0·7
Endocarditis ..	3	0·3
Jaundice ..	2	0·2
Myocarditis ..	4	0·4
Nephritis ..	6	0·6
Otitis media ..	71	7·3
Relapse ..	10	1·0
Rhinitis.. ..	35	3·6
	167	17·1

Amended Diagnosis.—It was found necessary to revise the diagnosis in 54 cases which is equivalent to 6·1 per cent. of all cases admitted with a notified diagnosis of scarlet fever.

Cross Infection.—The cross-infection rate in diphtheria and scarlet fever was very low. The number of diphtheria patients who developed a second infection was 7 (1·3%) and of these 4 were incubating the disease on admission to hospital.

The cross infection rate in scarlet fever was 2·1 per cent. Of the 21 patients who developed a second disease in hospital, 11 were incubating the condition when admitted to hospital.

Details of the cross infections in diphtheria and scarlet fever are shewn in the table below, and the figures in brackets indicate

the number of patients who were incubating the second infection when admitted to hospital.

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.
Chickenpox	2 (2)	5 (3)
Measles	1 (1)	11 (4)
Scarlet fever	3	3 (3)
Whooping Cough	1 (1)	1 (1)
Erysipelas .. .. ..	..	1
	7 (4)	21 (11)

Measles.—The number of patients suffering from this disease treated during 1939 was 33 of whom 5 were notified as cases of scarlet fever, one as pneumonia and one as rubella.

Revision of diagnosis was required in 5 cases, of which 2 were found to be suffering with scarlet fever, 2 with erythema multiforme and one with rubella.

The only death which occurred was a patient, who on admission was suffering from measles complicated by broncho-pneumonia and acute laryngitis with respiratory obstruction for the relief of which tracheotomy was necessary.

The following complications occurred in those patients who recovered, viz.:—enteritis 1, mastoiditis 1, otitis media 5, and pneumonia 5.

Erysipelas.—The number of patients in whom the diagnosis was confirmed was 117 and of these 4 died, a mortality of 3·4 per cent.

Situation.	Total number.	Deaths.
Face	98	2
Limbs	10	—
Body	8	1
Generalised	1	1
	117	4 (3·4%)

Two of the deaths were due to acute toxæmia, but in the others erysipelas was a terminal condition secondary to chronic heart and chest conditions respectively.

Complications.—These were few and were seen in 4 patients who recovered. These were relapse, glycosuria, nephritis and submental abscess.

Revision of diagnosis was required in 8 cases as follows:—cellulitis or other suppurative conditions 2, herpes frontalis 2, dermatitis 1, impetigo 1 and simple erythema 2.

Puerperal Fever.—The number of cases of puerperal fever treated in the hospital continues to fall. Eight patients were treated during 1939. In one case there was a local septic complication, but all the rest made uneventful recoveries.

Enteric Fever.—Eight patients suffering from this disease came under treatment during the year. In one case the causal organism was the bacillus typhosus and in seven B. para-typhosus B. All recovered without complications.

The notified diagnosis of enteric fever required revision in 3 cases; the actual conditions from which the patients were suffering were, enteritis, ulcerative colitis and pyelitis.

Treatment of Ear, Nose and Throat.—Removal of tonsils and adenoids for the relief of the carrier state in diphtheria was carried out on 12 patients and was successful in all. One streptococcal carrier from outside the city boundary was admitted for removal of tonsils and adenoids. The operation was performed and he was discharged free from infection. Mastoid antrotomy was required to be performed on only one patient. This was a case of scarlet fever complicated by measles who developed acute mastoiditis in the ninth week of the disease.

The services of Mr. Maxwell Munby continue to be available.

Laboratory.—The number of the bacteriological examinations for the diphtheria bacillus made in the hospital laboratory was 2,611 and of these 357 were positive.

Immunisation of Staff.—All persons who joined the staff between 1st January and 31st August, 1939, were Schick tested and Dick tested immediately on entry. New entrants numbered 54 and 12 (22·2 per cent.) gave a positive reaction to the Schick test. All received 3 injections of T.A.F. at intervals of 2 weeks and, with the exception of one maid who left hospital before a confirmatory Schick test was done, all developed immunity within 8 weeks of the third injection being given.

Positive Dick tests were obtained in 15 (27·7 per cent.) of the 54 new entrants and all were given a course of prophylactic injections totalling 72,000 skin test doses. In one case, an assistant male cook, injections were discontinued as he developed a vesicular dermatitis of the face, neck, hands and arms with each of the first two injections. One nurse required a second course of increased unitage before a negative Dick reaction was obtained but the remainder rapidly acquired immunity.

Between 1st September and 31st December 22 new entrants at Seacroft Hospital were Schick tested and 5 gave positive reactions. These received the same course of injections and rapidly developed immunity as shewn by the Schick test.

Injections of T.A.B. vaccine were given to 19 nurses who were working on wards receiving cases of enteric fever.

No member of the nursing or domestic staff suffered with diphtheria or scarlet fever in 1939, but one medical officer developed a mild attack of scarlet fever which was free from complications. In December 1938, a nurse, while undergoing a course of T.A.B. vaccine, contracted enteric fever when working on a ward on which there was a patient suffering with bacillus typhosus infection. This nurse in the course of her duties worked on the ward for two periods each of half an hour, on one particular night. Exactly 14 days later she shewed the first signs of onset of enteric fever. During the incubation period she had received an injection of 500 million B. typhosus and 350 million each B. para typhosus A. and B. para typhosus B. The course of the disease was mild and she shewed no complications.

Sickness of Staff.—The health of the staff was good throughout the year. The causes of ill-health were of a general character, mostly infectious.

LEEDS CITY HOSPITALS, SEACROFT, LEEDS.

YEAR 1939.

ABSTRACT FROM REGISTERS.

	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Pertussis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Patients remaining in Hospitals and Isolation Cottages, December 31st, 1938	98	1	5	5	4	137	..	14	264
Admitted in 1939 ..	476	7	114	28	65	879	..	268	1,837
Total treated	574	8	119	33	69	1,016	..	282	2,101
Discharged	514	8	113	32	63	974	..	258	1,962
Died	18	..	4	1	6	..	..	12	41
Mortality per cent. ..	3·4	..	3·4	3·0	8·7	..	..	4·4	2·0
Patients remaining in Hospitals and Isolation Cottages, December 31st, 1939	42	..	2	..	..	42	..	12	98
Average days in Hospital for recovered patients ..	47·4	43·6	15·8	26·5	29·5	32·2	..	20·4	33·5

SUMMARY OF ALL CASES TREATED IN THE CITY HOSPITALS
DURING 1939.

DISEASE.	Total number of cases.	Deaths.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—		
Chickenpox	18	..
Diphtheria	532	18
Enteric fever	8	..
Enteritis	3	1
Erysipelas	117	4
Measles	33	1
Mumps	4	..
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	..
Pneumonia	21	3
Poliomyelitis	2	1
Puerperal fever	8	..
Rubella	13	..
Scarlet fever	974	..
Whooping cough	69	6
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT :—		
Common Cold	3	..
Laryngitis	4	..
Odema of glottis	1	..
Otitis media	2	..
Pharyngitis	3	..
Quinsy	1	..
Retro-pharyngeal abscess	2	..
Sinusitis	1	..
Thrush	1	..
Tonsillitis	99	..
DISEASES OF THE SKIN :—		
Dermatitis	3	..
Eczema	3	..
Erythema, medicamentosa	2	..
Erythema, papula	1	..
Erythema, simple	6	..
Erythema, toxic	3	..
Herpes, frontalis	2	..
Impetigo	1	..
Scabies	1	..
OTHER DISEASES :—		
Bronchitis	12	..
Cervical, adenitis	4	..
Abscess, scalp and neck	1	..
Abscess, post auricular	1	..
Cellulitis	1	..
Constipation	1	..
Convalescence after appendicitis	1	..
Cut tendo-achilles	1	..
Fall and abrasions	1	..
Measles contact	8	..
Meningismus	1	..
Myalgia	1	..
Pyelitis	2	..
Rheumatism	4	..
Scalds of leg	1	..
Tuberculous meningitis	3	3
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	3	3
Ulcerative colitis	1	..
Marasmus	2	..
Streptococcal carrier	1	..
No evidence of disease	6	..
Healthy baby	4	..
Born in hospital (premature)	1	1
TOTAL	2,003	41

SEACROFT EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Seacroft Hospital has since 1st September, 1939, been classed as a base hospital of the Emergency Medical Service and the number of beds has been increased to an emergency total of 964. For the first 4 weeks the hospital was without patients but this quiet period enabled stocks and equipment to be accumulated, the many upgrading alterations to be completed, and the emergency medical and nursing staff to learn the geography and methods of the hospital.

For some months previous to the outbreak of war arrangements had been made by the Health Committee for the transfer of the administrative and executive section of the Blood Transfusion Service to a small ward at Seacroft Hospital. This ward lends itself particularly well to the purpose as it consists of two large and four small rooms and is fitted with all the essential services. The rooms were allotted as venesection theatre with sterilization room adjacent, office, waiting room and two recovery rooms. At the outbreak of war the rooms were in a state of preparedness with all the apparatus, sinks, sterilizers and autoclave fixed and working. The transfer of staff and equipment was made on September 4th, 1939, and since that day the Blood Transfusion Service has carried out its work from its emergency headquarters at Seacroft Hospital.

In normal circumstances the nursing staff of Seacroft Hospital consists of administrative and ward sisters who hold permanent appointments, and a large number of staff nurses and probationer nurses, all of whom are undergoing training in infectious diseases. At the time of writing these last either have completed their training and have left the hospital, or are being transferred to Killingbeck Hospital as rapidly as possible in order to complete their fever training. The result is that the nursing personnel of Seacroft hospital has suffered severe depletion for which no remedy has been found so far. The most serious deficiency is in staff nurses and it looks as though considerable difficulty will be experienced in obtaining general trained nurses to fill vacancies.

In the last three months of the year, by arrangement with the Ministry of Health surgical cases on the waiting list of the Leeds General Infirmary were admitted to Seacroft Hospital for treatment.

This was made necessary by the rapidly increasing numbers on the Infirmary waiting list due to a number of beds in that hospital being reserved for possible air raid casualties. The admission of such patients to Seacroft Hospital proved to be beneficial in that it enabled the hospital to adopt a definite routine in all departments, particularly the operating theatre and X-ray department which were recent additions to the hospital. The number of cases admitted from all sources between 1st September, 1939, and 31st December, 1939, was 293, of which 15 died, a mortality rate of 5·1 per cent. The following table shews the diseases from which those patients were suffering and the operations performed upon them.

CASES ADMITTED FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1939, TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1939.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Abscesses	8	—
Abdominal Diseases	108	8
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat	71	—
Injuries	47	5
Rectal	17	—
Miscellaneous	42	2
	—	—
	293	15

Operations.

Abdominal	15
Hernia	40
Genito Urinary	4
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat	73
Rectal	17
Drainage of Abscesses	13
Orthopædic	16
Miscellaneous	9
	—
Total ..	187
	—

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The number of deaths certified as due to syphilis was 20 corresponding to a death-rate of 0·04 per thousand of the population. This is an increase of one as compared with the previous year.

Work of the Treatment Centre.—The total number of new Leeds cases registered at the Centre at the Leeds General Infirmary from Leeds was syphilis 191 males and 113 females, gonorrhœa 479 males and 122 females, other diseases not venereal 525 males and 141 females, total cases 1,571. As compared with the previous year these figures represent in the case of syphilis a decrease of 21 males and 21 females, in gonorrhœa a decrease of 118 males and 29 females, and in other diseases not venereal an increase of 4 males and 20 females. Taking the cases of all types there was a decrease of 165 as compared with the figure for the previous year. (Vide table on page 32).

The total attendances of all Leeds cases was 47,106 a decrease of 16,417 on the figure for the previous year.

The number of cases ceasing to attend before completion of treatment or final tests of cure from Leeds and the other contributory areas was 532 or 12·0 per cent. of the total attending the centre as compared with 475 or 10·1 per cent. for the previous year.

The number of in-patients treated at the Leeds General Infirmary from Leeds and the other contributory areas was 6 as compared with 7 for the previous year and the corresponding number of in-patient days was 196 as against 71 for 1938.

Institutions.—*Maternity Hospital.*—The number of new cases admitted as in-patients to the Leeds Maternity Hospital decreased from 19 in 1938 to 17 in 1939, namely nine syphilis, seven gonorrhœa, and one syphilis and gonorrhœa. The corresponding number of in-patient days decreased from 289 to 148.

Hope Hospital.—The number of cases treated was 48 as against 49 for the previous year, whilst the number of new admissions was

32 as compared with 35 in 1938. It should be pointed out, however, that these figures do not include babies admitted with their mothers or born whilst their mothers were in residence.

Further particulars of the cases admitted to and treated in the Maternity and Hope Hospitals are given on page 33.

For particulars of the work of the special clinic for mothers and babies suffering from venereal diseases held in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare, see page 65.

Supply of Salvarsan Substitutes.—The number of medical practitioners in the area qualified to receive free supplies of salvarsan substitutes up to the end of the year was 50. The amount of salvarsan substitutes distributed to practitioners was 737 doses as compared with 959 in 1938.

LEEDS PATIENTS.

		Year 1938.		Year 1939.		Increase or decrease.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis .. .	first cases .. .	212	134	191	113	- 21	- 21
Soft chancre .. .	" .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa .. .	" .. .	597	151	479	122	- 118	- 29
Other diseases, not Venereal .. .	" .. .	521	121	525	141	+ 4	+ 20
Total .. .	.. .	1,330	406	1,195	376	- 135	- 30
Total attendances of all cases		63,523		47,106		- 16,417	
Aggregate No. of In-patient days		67		168		+ 101	
No. of doses of Salvarsan sub- stitutes		12,314		10,975		- 1,339	
Pathological specimens examined:							
Spirochetes		42		72		+ 30	
Gonococci		3,466		3,566		+ 100	
Other organisms .. . .. .		..		..		..
Blood—Wassermann re- action		2,467		2,486		+ 19	

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 42, HYDE TERRACE.

	Cases in residence on Jan. 1st, 1939.	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Dec. 31st, 1939.
Syphilis ..	..	9	9	..
Gonorrhœa ..	1	7	8	..
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa ..	..	1	1	..
Other disease ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	17	18	..

Total days in residence 148
 No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute .. 2

Pathological specimens examined :—

Spirochetes ..	..	..	..	..
Gonococci ..	..	..	..	..
Other organisms ..	..	..	..	..
Blood—Wassermann reaction ..	..	..	270	

HOPE HOSPITAL, 126, CHAPELTOWN ROAD.

	Cases in residence on Jan. 1st, 1939	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Dec. 31st, 1939.
Syphilis ..	4	11	15	..
Gonorrhœa ..	8	18	23	3
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa ..	4	3	5	2
Other disease ..	..(+2)	..(+18)	..(+17)	..(+3)
Total ..	16(+2)	32(+18)	43(+17)	5(+3)

Total days in residence 5,111
 No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute .. 87

Pathological specimens examined :—

Spirochetes ..	..	..	..	..
Gonococci ..	..	..	..	220
Other organisms ..	..	..	..	..
Blood—Wassermann reaction ..	..	..	26	

Of the 32 women admitted, 18 had babies, shown in the above table in the brackets.

LEEDS CITY GENERAL HOSPITALS

BY

J. DICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Superintendent.

ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL.

The number of civilian patients admitted to hospital and the total treated are shewn in the following table, together with the number of discharges and deaths and the number of patients remaining at the end of the year.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1938	363	451	228	1,042
Admitted during 1939	3,346	4,752	1,356	9,454
Children born during 1939 ..	..	..	810	810
Total admissions and births ..	3,346	4,752	2,166	10,264
Total number treated during 1939	3,709	5,203	2,394	11,306
Discharged during 1939	2,698	4,254	2,132	9,084
Deaths during 1939	707	615	180	1,502
Total discharges and deaths ..	3,405	4,869	2,312	10,586
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1939	304	334	82	720

The admission of service cases from the units stationed in the neighbourhood began with the outbreak of war, and 109 men and 3 women were admitted up to 31st December. Including these cases, the number of admissions during the year shewed a fall of 1,714 from 1938, this figure being made up of 286 men, 655 women, 418 children and 355 births. It is obvious that the normal standards of comparison do not hold good owing to the changes brought about by the advent of war. Restriction of admissions to acute cases began in August, and when war became imminent there was a radical clearance of patients to their own homes and to other hospitals. The number of patients discharged on 1st and 2nd

September was 563. Among others the maternity wards were cleared and that department of the hospital's activities closed down. The situation of the wards in the building was such that their retention could not be justified and, reluctantly this much valued and popular service had to be abandoned. The children's wards were also vacated and the patients evacuated to places outside the city. Following upon the evacuation, admissions were restricted to a minimum for several weeks but when the expected casualties failed to materialize a new position arose, and a waiting list of surgical cases began to be built up. The General Infirmary at Leeds was similarly affected and steps to meet the situation had to be taken by both hospitals. In the case of St. James's Hospital a reorganization was carried out and a large allotment of beds for surgical cases was made. As a result the number of operations during November exceeded that of any previous month in the hospital's history. At the same time certain of the children's wards in the main building were reopened, though much use still had to be made of Knaresborough Institution, to which a large proportion of the child evacuees had gone. It was not deemed advisable to reopen the main block for children; its construction is such that it is impossible to make anything approaching adequate arrangements for the protection of the occupants. For the same reason its use for patients will have to be abandoned for the duration of the war.

The maternity unit could not be re-established and cases continued to be diverted to the Leeds Maternity Hospital and to the emergency hospitals established by the West Riding County Council outside the city.

To save space the usual tables shewing the diseases from which patients have suffered, the causes of death and the operations performed have been excluded from this report, although the records have been compiled as usual. There was no outstanding feature to be noted, work generally being on the same lines and of the same volume as in 1938—apart from the last four months. At all times there was a steady flow of cases of acute illness, and the reduction in the number of admissions was largely accounted for in the maternity and children's departments. There were no epidemics during the year. Admissions for malignant disease shewed a slight fall and so did the deaths, but this can be accounted for by the

abnormal circumstances. There was a slight relative increase in the deaths from pneumonia, particularly broncho-pneumonia in older people. The major causes of death, cerebral thrombosis, arterio-sclerosis and myocardial degeneration shewed a fall in correspondence with the smaller number of old people admitted.

Surgical operations performed numbered 2,557, including 674 abdominal operations, as compared with 2,504 and 622 for 1938. To this figure must be added 688 cases of a minor type dealt with in the theatre.

Blood transfusion was carried out on 93 occasions, an increase of 3.

During the year 1,356 children were admitted and 810 born. There was very little infectious disease. The number of deaths in children under 1 during the year was 123, a decrease of 80 from the previous year. The principal causes were prematurity and conditions affecting newly born children (49), diarrhoeal diseases (20), and broncho-pneumonia (16).

Maternity Department.—Owing to the closing down of this department, as stated earlier in the report, there was a reduction in the number of labours conducted from 1,225 to 854. There were 60 still births, 16 cases of twins and a total number of live births of 810. Of the women admitted for confinement four died. The causes of maternal deaths were as follows:—

1. Pulmonary embolism, eight days after Cæsarean section.
2. Pneumonia complicating a slow post-partum haemorrhage and anaemia, death taking place 30 days after delivery.
3. Death took place from endometritis and pyæmia.
4. A non-clinic case. Death was due to cystitis and pyelonephritis. Marked albuminuria was present on admission 24 hours before the onset of labour. This patient died 15 days after delivery.

Mental Wards.—This department was kept running in the normal way and 551 were admitted during the year, an increase of 81 over the previous year. The figure, however, represents the average number of admissions over the past 13 years, the admission rate for 1938 being much below normal. There was no evidence of an increase in mental troubles as a result of the threatened or actual outbreak of war. Transfers to mental hospitals were, 194 persons under certificate, 28 as voluntary patients and 19 as temporary patients.

Pathological Unit.—During the year 11,268 reports were issued, 1,948 less than the previous year, a reduction accounted for by war circumstances. The number of autopsies performed was 30 less than 1938. The difficulties of inadequate laboratory accommodation continued, but an excellent service was maintained despite this.

X-Ray Department.—The number of patients X-rayed was 3,929, a reduction of 93. Of these 568 were also screened, an increase of 75. Work was also done for quite a variety of outside places, including the Central Clinic, St. Mary's Infirmary, and Gateforth Sanatorium.

Massage Department.—There was a slight diminution in the amount of work performed, treatments falling from 24,478 to 22,638. The number of individuals dealt with was 740, made up of 555 in-patients and 185 out-patients. The numbers for 1938 were 920, 704 and 216 respectively. The Fracture Clinic, which is run in association with the Massage Department, was attended by 237 people, making 647 attendances as compared with the previous year's figures of 341 and 1,121 respectively.

Almoner's Department.—Work in this department calls for little comment. The activities of previous years were continued and developed. With the opening of Seacroft Emergency Hospital for general work, a large number of cases, belonging to Leeds and elsewhere was admitted from the waiting list of the General Infirmary at Leeds. The investigation and assessment of these were carried out by the Department. During the time when the admission rate was low assistance was given in other spheres of the hospital's work. An active part in the clerical work associated with the admission of air raid casualties has been allotted to the staff of this department.

General.—Enough has been said to indicate in some degree the great upheaval caused by the outbreak of war. Although for a time there were few patients and many empty beds, the staff was far from being idle. The almost complete re-organization of most activities, the development of emergency services and the preparation of equipment and stock, fully absorbed the time of every

member of the staff in his or her allotted sphere. It is but fair to record appreciation of the way in which all sections turned to unaccustomed tasks, shewing the aptitude and resource expected, almost as a matter of course, from hospital staffs.

The programme of extension begun in 1937 continued its steady, if slow progress. It was mentioned in last year's report that strengthening of the ground floor could be undertaken before essential services were fixed. Despite delay, this was actually effected and the roofs of the basements under the Theatre and Electrical blocks were reinforced by steel girders thus enabling a casualty unit and emergency theatres to be established. The latter were put into commission almost at once, as alterations had to be made which deprived the theatre suite of a temporary annexe that had done duty for some years. The emergency theatres proved to be most successful. Access from the exterior to the casualty unit and to the theatres, was provided by the surfacing of the courtyard between D Block and the old part of the hospital. This gives an easy approach for ambulances and ensures a continuous flow of one-way traffic.

To obviate the necessity of transporting staff to and from the temporary accommodation adjoining St. Mary's Infirmary, provided for those on night duty, part of the Nurses' Home extensions although unfinished, was brought into use at the beginning of the war. Here were also housed the nurses from the ward which had been temporarily divided into cubicles, so releasing the ward for its proper functions.

The Nurses' Rest Room situated between the Stores block and D block had, in August, reached the stage of having four walls and a roof. Further progress on this building was stopped and it was converted into a decontamination unit for treatment of gas casualties.

Although, as has been mentioned, progress of the extensions has been slow, there was every prospect at the end of 1939 that they would be put into commission during the ensuing year. They had reached such a stage that not to complete them would have been folly and the advisability of proceeding with the work despite the war, was generally admitted.

ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY.

The following table gives statistics of admissions to and discharges from St. Mary's Infirmary during 1939:—

	Men.	Women.	Children	Total
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1938	69	132	12	213
Admitted during the year ..	348	911	5	1,264
Births .. .. ..	..	..	481	481
Total admissions and births ..	348	911	486	1,745
Total treated during 1939 ..	417	1,043	498	1,958
Discharged during 1939 ..	172	711	473	1,356
Died during 1939	177	184	9	370
Total discharges and deaths ..	349	895	482	1,726
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1939	68	148	16	232

The average number of beds occupied was 215, the highest number being 253 and the lowest 208.

A certain amount of disturbance of routine took place owing to the sending home of a proportion of patients at the outbreak of war to make room for transfers from elsewhere. The occupation of beds and the work of the hospital otherwise went on as usual. Admissions were 71 more than in 1938.

Maternity Wards.—The number of women confined was 499. There were 5 cases of twins and 23 still-births; 481 live children were born. There were no maternal deaths.

ST. GEORGE'S INFIRMARY.

The number of patients admitted during the year, almost entirely by transfer from the other two hospitals was 313. This was an increase of 71 and due to some extent to transference as a result of the reduction in the number in St. James's Hospital at the outset of war. Deaths numbered 92 and discharges 170. The average number of beds occupied was 265, the highest being 307 and the lowest 236.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the number of cases on the register at the end of each year since 1925.

Year.		Number of Cases.	Increase or decrease compared with the previous year.
1925	..	7,599	-
1926	..	8,288	+ 689
1927	..	8,337	+ 49
1928	..	7,867	- 470
1929	..	6,076	- 1,791
1930	..	5,248	- 828
1931	..	4,109	- 1,139
1932	..	3,495	- 614
1933	..	3,294	- 201
1934	..	3,112	- 182
1935	..	3,025	- 87
1936	..	2,994	- 31
1937	..	3,056	+ 62
1938	..	3,112	+ 56
1939	..	3,126	+ 14

Statistics.—Notifications.—During the year 555 cases of pulmonary and 137 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, making a total of 692 cases of which 431 were males and 261 females. Compared with the previous year this is an increase of 44 in the pulmonary and a decrease of 39 in the non-pulmonary notifications, and compared with the average of the previous five years, a decrease of 36 in the non-pulmonary, but the number of pulmonary remains the same.

Of the total cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified 9·2 per cent. were children under 15 years, 20·5 per cent. persons between 15 and 25, and 70·3 per cent. were in the remaining age groups. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 10·8 per cent., 25·0 per cent., and 64·2 per cent. respectively.

As regards the non-pulmonary type of disease 47·4 per cent. were children under 15 years and 52·6 per cent. persons over 15

years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 54·5 per cent. and 45·5 per cent. respectively.

Of the total cases notified 579 were by medical practitioners and 113 came from institutions.

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis not heard of until the time of death was 32 and the number of non-pulmonary 18, making a total of 50 or 6·7 per cent. of the total cases heard of during the year. This is an increase of 7 on the figure for the previous year.

Out of a total of 413 deaths from tuberculosis of all forms, 148 or 35·8 per cent. were notified in the same year as death occurred, 23 or 5·6 per cent. in the same month, and 35 or 8·5 per cent. in the same week. In the previous year there were 142 or 35·8 per cent. in the same year as death occurred, 24 or 6·0 per cent. in the same month and 48 or 12·1 per cent. in the same week.

An analysis of the notifications in age groups will be found in the table on page 43.

Deaths.—The total deaths from tuberculosis of all forms during the year numbered 413 of which 261 were males and 152 females. In the previous year the total was 397 of which 236 were males and 161 females. Of the total, pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 353 or 85·5 per cent., and non-pulmonary 60, or 14·5 per cent. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·72, from non-pulmonary 0·12, and from all forms of the disease 0·85, as compared with 0·68, 0·12 and 0·80 respectively for the previous year. Set against the average rates for the previous five years these figures represent a decrease of 0·01 (0·006) in the pulmonary, and 0·01 (0·009) in the non-pulmonary rate, making a total decrease for all forms of the disease of 0·01 (0·014).

Institutional Accommodation for Tuberculosis.—One of the unfortunate effects of the war has been that it has seriously curtailed the bed accommodation for cases of tuberculosis, especially of the pulmonary type. Killingbeck Sanatorium was evacuated at the very outset of hostilities, the majority of the patients returning to their own homes and the remainder being sent—men to Gateforth Sanatorium and women to “The Hollies.” Since then we have

been fortunate in obtaining from the West Riding County Council the use of 50 beds for men at Middleton Sanatorium and 50 beds for women at Scotton Banks Sanatorium. Even so the number of beds available for all forms of the disease is less than one-half of what it is in peace time, a fact which is causing a good deal of uneasiness to the Health Committee.

The children from 'The Hollies' Sanatorium were evacuated to a Sanatorium at Eastby near Skipton, a beautiful spot, but far from satisfactory in other respects. The project has since been abandoned and the children brought back to Leeds. By the good offices of the Mental Health Services Committee they have been accommodated in one of the new villas in the grounds on the estate of the Meanwood Park Colony.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.—No action was necessary under this section during the year.

Notifications of tuberculosis received during the year.

PULMONARY.

Ages.	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total.
Males ..	1	8	22	53	73	62	73	50	12	354
Females ..	..	2	18	61	53	46	13	7	1	201
Totals ..	1	10	40	114	126	108	86	57	13	555

NON-PULMONARY.

Ages.	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total.
Males ..	1	18	21	20	9	3	4	1	..	77
Females ..	4	7	14	17	9	4	5	..	..	60
Totals ..	5	25	35	37	18	7	9	1	..	137

TUBERCULOSIS.

YEAR.	DEATHS.						NOTIFICATIONS.					
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Non-pulmonary tuberculosis.		All forms tuberculosis.		Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Non-pulmonary tuberculosis.		All forms tuberculosis.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Cases.	Case-rate.	Cases.	Case-rate.	Cases.	Case-rate.
1929	508	1.06	113	0.24	621	1.30	743	1.55	156	0.33	899	1.88
1930	432	0.90	101	0.21	533	1.11	642	1.34	251	0.52	893	1.87
1931	439	0.90	88	0.18	527	1.08	666	1.37	176	0.36	842	1.73
1932	386	0.80	107	0.22	493	1.02	574	1.18	162	0.33	736	1.52
1933	412	0.85	87	0.18	499	1.03	632	1.30	151	0.31	783	1.61
1934	392	0.81	70	0.14	462	0.95	617	1.27	172	0.35	789	1.62
1935	358	0.73	77	0.16	435	0.89	569	1.17	141	0.29	710	1.46
1936	346	0.71	62	0.13	408	0.83	531	1.08	163	0.33	694	1.42
1937	354	0.72	52	0.11	406	0.83	548	1.11	214	0.44	762	1.55
1938	336	0.68	61	0.12	397	0.80	511	1.03	176	0.36	687	1.39
1939	353	0.72	60	0.12	413	0.85	555	1.14	137	0.28	692	1.42

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE HEALTH CLINIC AND SANATORIA

BY

NORMAL TATTERSALL, M.D. (Lond.), Chief Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

The work of the Department proceeded on normal lines until the outbreak of war on 3rd September. Plans arranged by the Medical Officer of Health for evacuation of Killingbeck Sanatorium were then carried out—the majority of adult patients being discharged home and the remainder transferred to other institutions.

The following table shews how the patients were disposed of :—

	From Killingbeck			From Gateforth	From Hollies	Total
	Males	Fem.	Chil'n.	Males	Children	
Discharged home ..	56	69	9	36	5	175
To Gateforth Sanatorium ..	36	..	..	..	..	36
To Hollies .. ..	..	29	1	..	..	30
To Eastby .. ..	..	..	29	..	26	55
To Thorparch Orthopaedic Hospital .. ..	..	..	8	..	..	8
To Sundry Institutions ..	6	1	..	..	..	7
	98	99	47	36	31	311

This mass change-over of patients was carried out in one day with remarkable smoothness, and every credit is due to the medical and nursing staffs, and also to the Ambulance Department, for the smooth working and also the careful handling of many very poorly patients.

The net loss of beds was 202, therefore a large number of infectious patients (whose continued isolation was highly desirable) had to be discharged to their homes.

Towards the end of November the Health Committee arranged with the West Riding County Council for 50 male beds at Middleton Sanatorium and 50 female beds at Scotton Banks Sanatorium, which eased the situation, but still left a heavy waiting list.

Dr. Thompson was seconded for duty at an Emergency Hospital and was away from 1st September to the end of the year. Most of the Nursing Staff had to report for duty at First Aid Posts and were retained there for a month before resuming their visiting duties.

A large number of patients discharged home from Sanatoria required Artificial Pneumothorax refills at home. These difficulties were satisfactorily dealt with by the willing co-operation of our remaining staff and especial thanks are due to the valuable help given to me by Dr. W. Santon Gilmour, Medical Superintendent of the disbanded Killingbeck Sanatorium.

The essential services of the Dispensary as regards diagnosis, arrangements for treatment, home visits, etc., have been carried on with a depleted staff. The number of patients seen, and special forms of treatment carried out have increased, especially as regards pneumothorax treatment.

All the additional work however, has been dealt with though this has meant much extra duty for everyone concerned.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH ANNUAL RETURN. FORM T/145. (Table A.) FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1939. SHOWING, UNDER HEADINGS A. AND B., THE STATE OF DIAGNOSIS AT
THE END OF THE YEAR.*

A. New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts).	PULMONARY.						NON-PULMONARY.						TOTAL.	
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Definitely Tuberculous	..	274	147	8	7	32	30	28	17	306	177	36	24	
Doubtfully Tuberculous	64	52	17	11	
Non-Tuberculous	387	344	64	46	
TOTALS	274	147	8	7	32	30	28	17	757	573	117	81
<hr/>														
B. New Contacts examined during the year:—														
Definitely Tuberculous	..	17	19	10	7	..	..	..	1	17	19	10	8	
Doubtfully Tuberculous	11	17	22	21	
Non-Tuberculous	107	193	112	101	
TOTALS	17	19	10	7	..	..	1	135	229	144	130	
<hr/>														
Number of Persons on Health Clinic Register:—														
Diagnosis completed	2,769
Diagnosis not completed	238
TOTAL	3,007

* Returns prior to 1931 have shown the diagnosis as at one month from date of first attendance.

PATIENTS (EXCLUDING CONTACTS) FIRST EXAMINED AT CITY OF LEEDS HEALTH CLINIC
 FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1939 TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1939.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

New patients.		Number bacteriologically positive.			Number clinically positive, but not T.B. +.			Number found to be Non-tubercular, lost sight of, etc.			Still under observation.							
M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.			
725	543	89	64	177	89	3	2	97	58	5	5	387	344	64	46	52	17	11

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

New patients		Bones and Joints.			Abdominal			Other Organs.			Glands.								
M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.				
32	30	28	17	11	9	6	1	3	8	3	2	10	2	1	..	8	11	18	14

Total attendances at Health Clinic for—

- (a) Light treatment 4,979
 - (b) Other special treatments 3,930
 - (c) Ordinary clinics 8,166
 - (d) X-ray 1,877
-
- Total Number of Clinical Examinations 18,952
- (included in attendances) 8,094
- Number of cases making the clinical attendances (excluding Light and Special treatments) 3,643

**"CONTACTS" FIRST EXAMINED AT THE HEALTH CLINIC
FROM JANUARY 1st, 1939, to DECEMBER 31st, 1939.**

	New Contacts Examined	Found Sputum T.B.+	Clinically definite, but sputum negative.	Diagnosed Non-Pulmonary Tubercle.	Found to be Non-Tubercular, lost sight of, etc.	Remaining under observation.
Males	135	6	11	..	107	11
Females	229	4	15	..	193	17
Boys	144	..	10	..	112	22
Girls	130	..	7	1	101	21
Total	638	10	43	1	513	71

72 cases remaining under observation on December 31st, 1938, were re-examined, with the following results :—

Definitely diagnosed as tubercular 14

Marked off as non-tubercular, died, lost sight

of, etc. 50

Remaining under observation 8

Total examinations made = 951 (684 cases).

Dental Treatment.—Two sessions per week are held by Mr. W. L. Fleming, L.D.S., who also visits the Sanatoria. Details of treatment are shown in the following table :—

	Health Clinic	Killing-beck.	Gateforth.	The Hollies.	St. Mary's Infirmary
Cases { Examined ..	117	117	28	54	10
Treated ..	114	104	28	33	10
Attendances ..	418	252	49	38	14
Extractions :—					
Local anaesthetic N ₂ O or Evipan ..	207 350	246 ..	35 22	8 26	59 ..
Fillings and Scalings	43	67	10	8	..
Dentures :—					
Number completed	76	8	6	1	2
Patients fitted ..	46	5	3	1	1
Repairs, etc. ..	12	2	2	..	..

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The number of children under one year of age who died in 1939 was 401 as compared with 490 in 1938. The infant mortality rate was 57 as compared with 64 for the previous year and an average of 66 for the previous five years. This is the lowest rate ever recorded in the history of the city.

The rate for England and Wales was 50 or 12·3 per cent. less than the rate for Leeds, and the rate for the 126 Great Towns was 53 or 7·0 per cent. less.

Causes of Death.—The principal causes of deaths of infants during the year in order of numerical importance were premature birth (25·4 per cent.), pneumonia (14·0 per cent.), and diarrhoea and enteritis (13·0 per cent.). The respiratory group of diseases was responsible for 86 or 21·4 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 74 or 15·1 per cent. for the previous year, and 94 or 19·3 per cent. the average of the previous five years.

The following table shows the number of deaths from prematurity and the death-rate per thousand births for the years 1929-1939:—

Year.	Births.	Deaths from prematurity.	Death-rate per 1,000 births.
1929 ..	7,426	173	23·3
1930 ..	7,568	152	20·1
1931 ..	7,219	114	15·8
1932 ..	7,004	128	18·3
1933 ..	6,643	134	20·2
1934 ..	7,190	121	16·8
1935 ..	7,211	124	17·2
1936 ..	7,340	114	15·5
1937 ..	7,279	120	16·5
1938 ..	7,614	136	17·9
1939 ..	7,079	102	14·4

The average death-rate from prematurity per thousand births for the ten years 1929-1938 was 18.2.

Deaths in Age Groups.—Of the total (401) infant deaths 61, or 15.2 per cent. took place on the first day; 149 or 37.2 per cent. in the first week; 214 or 53.4 per cent. in the first month; 66 or 16.4 per cent. between one and three months; 50 or 12.5 per cent. between three and six months; 44 or 11.0 per cent. between six and nine months; and 27 or 6.7 per cent. between nine and twelve months.

The percentage changes in the infant death-rates per 1,000 births in 1939 as compared with the average of the previous ten years are as follows:—

Under 1 week decrease	17.3%	3-6 months, decrease	34.3%
Under 1 month ..	14.0%	6-9	30.3%
1-3 months ..	23.8%	9-12	46.5%
Whole year decrease, 23.0%			

Neo-natal Death-Rate.—The number of deaths of infants occurring in the first month of life was 214 or 38 less than in the previous year, and the neo-natal rate was 30.2.

Illegitimate Death-Rate.—Of the 387 illegitimate births, 40 or 10.3 per cent. died before reaching the age of one year which is equal to an infant mortality rate of 103, or nearly double that of the legitimate death-rate. This is a decrease of 42 per thousand as compared with 1938 and a decrease of 7 as compared with 1937.

Maternal Mortality.—The number of mothers who lost their lives in childbirth during the year was 19, an increase of 5 as compared with the previous year. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand live births was 2.71 as compared with 1.84 for the previous year and an average of 2.95 for the previous

five years. Calculated on the total number of births (live and still) the rate for the year was 2·60 as compared with 1·76 for the previous year and an average of 2·82 for the previous five years.

The following table shows the maternal mortality rate per thousand live births and per thousand total (live and still) births for the last eleven years.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Year.	No. of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
1929	33	4.44	4.23
1930	32	4.23	4.05
1931	39	5.40	5.14
1932	21	3.00	2.86
1933	27	4.06	3.87
1934	29	4.03	3.86
1935	24	3.33	3.18
1936	24	3.27	3.13
1937	17	2.34	2.24
1938	14	1.84	1.76
1939	19	2.71	2.60

The provisional maternal mortality rates for England and Wales were : per thousand live births 2·93, and per thousand total births (live and still) 2·82.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of death.	Year 1938.	Year 1939.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage total deaths under one.
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox .. ..	..	..	..	..
Measles	6	..	-6	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	6	11	+5	2.74
Diphtheria	3	1	-2	0.25
Influenza .. ..	..	3	+3	0.75
Erysipelas	1	..	-1	..
Tuberculous Diseases	6	7	+1	1.75
Meningitis	2	6	+4	1.47
Convulsions	9	5	-4	1.25
Bronchitis	7	13	+6	3.24
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	59	56	-3	13.97
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	3	+1	0.75
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	87	52	-35	12.97
Gastritis	1	4	+3	1.00
Syphilis	1	2	+1	0.50
Rickets .. ..	..	1	+1	0.25
Suffocation, including overlying	18	12	-6	2.99
Injury at birth	22	22	..	5.49
Atelectasis	15	12	-3	2.99
Congenital Malformations	44	42	-2	10.47
Premature birth	136	102	-34	25.44
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	12	10	-2	2.49
Other Causes	53	37	-16	9.23
Totals	490	401	-89	100.00

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES INCLUDING
SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.**

BY

GLADYS J. C. RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Number of Midwives.—The total number of midwives on the register at December 31st, 1938, was 81; 28 new names were added during the year; 9 did not renew their notification to practise, 7 left the district and eleven surrendered their certificates during the year; leaving a total on the register at December 31st, 1939, of 82.

The total number of births notified by midwives was 2,274 or 30·6 per cent. of the total births registered, as compared with 2,691 or 33·0 per cent. during the previous year.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—There was an average of 24 municipal midwives employed directly by the Authority during the year, except for a few months during the periods between one midwife leaving and another taking up duty, when the average was 23. Five of these midwives act as teachers for the pupil midwives at the Municipal Hospitals.

Municipal midwives employed by the Maternity Hospital averaged six during the year. The cases taken by these were utilised for the district training of medical students.

At the outbreak of war two of the Maternity Hospital midwives were lent to a reception area for a few weeks, and two municipal midwives for ten weeks.

The following table gives details of the work done by the municipal midwives.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

	Municipal Midwives	Maternity Hospital Midwives	Total
Ante-natal visits	10,581	1,586	12,167
Deliveries { Midwife	1,767	363	2,130
{ Maternity Nurse	276	24	300
Post-natal visits	35,025	7,142	42,167
Bookings { Midwife	1,997	400	2,397
{ Maternity Nurse	348	61	409
Examinations at Midwife's home	4,147	2,138	6,285
Number of Midwives	24	6	30

Supervision of Midwives.—The municipal midwives are interviewed at the Health Department once a week, when they bring in their weekly report of work done and cases booked. The lay supervisor also makes regular visits to the homes of all midwives and inspects bags, books, etc. During the year 149 such visits were made. In addition other visits were paid for special reasons, such as infection, housing, transfer of patients, etc.

Compensation to Midwives.—During the year eleven midwives surrendered their certificates voluntarily, in accordance with the provisions of the Midwives Act, 1936 and were compensated, the total compensation paid by the Corporation in respect of these surrenders being £4,300 7s. 11d.

Advising Medical Help.—Notifications of having advised medical assistance were received in 864 cases which may be classified as follows :—

Mother—

Ruptured perineum	245
Delayed labour	135
Illness during pregnancy	56
Malpresentation	39
Puerperal pyrexia	36
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	35
Post-partum hæmorrhage	10
Illness during puerperium	46
Abortion	24
Retained placenta or membrane	12
Fits or convulsions	1

Child—

Discharging eyes	89
Prematurity and feebleness	87
Illness or Abnormality of child	49

Midwives' Emergencies.—During the year 682 claims made by medical practitioners in the city for attendance on emergencies of labour under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, and 371 were dealt with at a total cost to the Corporation of £207 14s. 2d.

Nursing in the Home.—The yearly grant continued to be paid to the Leeds District Nursing Association for the nursing of cases of puerperal pyrexia, mastitis, etc. The total thus attended during the year was 562.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The number notified was 158 of which 55 (estimated) were due to true sepsis after full-time delivery and 4 after abortion. Of the former, nine were midwives' and four were doctors' cases, while the remainder occurred in institutions. The latter consisted of one doctor's case and three institutional.

Home Helps.—Mothers provided with Home Helps in 1939 numbered 158, as compared with 156 in 1938, and the number of women employed as Home Helps was 34, as compared with 36 the previous year.

The total cost of this service to the Corporation was £586 8s. 4d. of which £98 6s. 9d. was refunded by the patients. The comparable figures for 1938 were £492 11s. 6d. and £70 18s. 1d.

Ante-natal Work.—A total of 4,001 expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics during the year, an increase of 267 on the figure for the previous year. Of the total 3,179 were new and attended for the first time. The attendances at all the clinics totalled 14,044 as compared with 13,641 for 1938.

Extra Nourishment.—Dried milk was supplied to 717 expectant mothers, 27 at full price, 134 at assisted rates, and 556 free. In addition fluid milk was supplied to 34 mothers.

A total of 18,364 eggs were supplied to 414 mothers. Of the total 13,408 eggs were supplied free to 295 mothers, of whom 163 were expectant, and 132 nursing. The remaining 4,956 eggs were supplied at assisted rates to 119 mothers, of whom 41 were expectant and 78 nursing. The total cost to the Corporation was £108 9s. 8d.

Consultative Ante-Natal Clinic.—A total of 33 women were referred to this Clinic during the year, as compared with 54 for 1938, the reason for reference in the majority of cases being abnormal presentations, disproportion (real or suspected) or toxæmia.

Natal Work.—Of the total 7,079 nett births which occurred during the year, 3,739 or 52·82 per cent. took place in institutions or nursing homes in the city. The figure for 1938 was 54·18.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS ON REGISTERS.

Wardname.	No. on register at beginning of year.	Registered during year.	Live Births.		On register end of year.	Total attendance of expectant mothers.
			Full Term.	Premature.		
Ellerby ..	21	122	91	4	40	536
Burmantofts ..	32	149	121	8	44	614
Hunslet ..	43	159	153	5	30	546
University ..	96	499	385	22	157	1,759
Woodhouse ..	55	179	153	8	54	972
Holbeck ..	57	236	204	10	67	1,127
Armley ..	81	286	249	11	82	1,507
Barrack House ..	73	277	214	20	91	909
St. Nicholas ..	55	199	183	10	51	639
Bramley ..	88	193	178	11	67	1,180
Middleton ..	55	203	178	10	58	1,199
West Hunslet ..	70	246	221	10	63	1,318
Crossgates ..	33	117	100	11	35	466
Burley ..	32	165	125	2	52	721
Kirkstall ..	31	121	92	5	42	490
*Belle Isle ..	..	28	5	1	21	54
Totals ..	822	3,179	2,652	148	954	14,037

Of the 4,001 mothers on the register 29 miscarried and 90 had still births.

In addition to the above 7 expectant mothers paid 7 visits to Meanwood, Halton and Gipton

Centres where no ante-natal clinics are held, making a total of 14,044 attendances.

Included in the number of live births are 36 sets of twins.

*Belle Isle opened 12th October, 1939.

Evacuation.—At the outbreak of war the maternity wards at St. James's Hospital were cleared, as the Hospital was to be used for casualties. The effect was to reduce the lying-in accommodation in the city by 50 beds. The Leeds Maternity Hospital had opened an emergency maternity home at Cookridge Convalescent Hospital, which was to accommodate about 50 patients. This helped to deal with patients transferred from St. James's Hospital. Evacuation had been offered to all women in the latter half of pregnancy. A certain number of women asked for evacuation, but when the time came only a proportion presented themselves. Between 400 and 500 women were actually transferred to reception areas and many of those returned within a week or two. Ante-natal records were sent to the different reception areas.

Four emergency maternity homes were provided in the West Riding, one in Nottinghamshire, one in Lindsey and one in Lincoln. These dealt with Leeds mothers. As far as we know 164 confinements of Leeds women took place in these emergency homes.

As there has been practically no response to offers of further evacuation, with the exception of two in the West Riding, these homes have now been closed, although all are in readiness to be opened at short notice.

One of the clinic doctors was lent full-time to the West Riding Authority for four months. She attended ante-natally, natally, and post-natally, to the Leeds mothers in two of the homes. She still pays occasional visits from Leeds to Hazelwood. In addition to the municipal midwives already mentioned as lent for a short time to the reception areas, the sisters from the maternity wards of St. James's Hospital, and for a time also their pupils, were in residence at the various emergency homes. Three sisters are still in the homes in the West Riding.

Specialist Service.—The number of claims from consultants for services rendered in connection with the Corporation's maternity scheme received and dealt with was 37 at a total nett cost of £100 8s. od.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—The number of registered nursing homes in the city on December 31st, 1938, was 20 made up as follows:—Maternity Homes 8, Maternity and General Nursing Homes 8, and General Nursing Homes 4. The following table gives the position at December 31st, 1939:—

	Maternity Homes.	Other Nursing Homes.
No. of existing registered Homes on January 1st, 1939	16	4
No. of applications for registration ..	1	..
No. of Homes registered	1	..
No. of Orders made refusing or cancelling registration .. .. ..	..	..
No. of Appeals against such Orders ..	..	..
No. of Cases in which such Orders have been :—		
(a) Confirmed on appeal .. ..	..	..
(b) Disallowed .. .. ..	..	..
No. of applications for exemption from registration	3	2
No. of Cases in which exemption has been :—		
(a) Granted	3	2
(b) Withdrawn .. .. ..	..	..
(c) Refused .. .. ..	..	..
No. of Cases in which registration voluntarily surrendered	1	..
Existing registration extended to include registrations as—	..	..

All registered homes were visited regularly and inspected, the number of visits paid for this purpose being 60.

Ambulance Service.—For the number of cases removed to the various lying-in institutions, see page 16.

Maternal Mortality.—During the year 19 mothers lost their lives in childbirth, compared with 14 for the previous year, and the mortality rate was 2.71 per 1,000 live births or 2.60 per 1,000 total births (live and still). The corresponding figures for 1938 were 1.84 and 1.76.

The causes of death are shown in the subjoined table.

There were five deaths in mothers who had attended the ante-natal clinics, giving a maternal mortality rate for the clinics of 1.79 per 1,000 live births and 1.73 per 1,000 total births (live and still).

Two of those were due to sepsis after a normal delivery at home, one had post-partum haemorrhage after an abnormal delivery in hospital, one was due to toxæmia, where the ante-natal care had been inadequate owing to lack of co-operation from the mother, and the other was due to toxæmia and sepsis after the delivery of a stillborn child at home. In this case also there was lack of co-operation on the mother's part.

Stillbirths and Neo-natal Mortality.—The number of stillbirths notified in 1939 was 400 or 5.2 per cent. of the total births notified, as compared with 415 or 4.9 per cent. in 1938.

The number of neo-natal deaths was 214 as compared with 252 in 1938, the corresponding rates being 30.2 for 1939 and 33.1 for 1938. Prematurity accounted for 90 or 42.1 per cent. of the total.

Post-natal Supervision.—A total of 182 women were examined of whom 79 were satisfactory and 103 unsatisfactory. Of the latter 33 were referred to hospital and the remainder either treated at the clinics or referred to their own doctors. Final reports showed that 68 women had been cured or improved. The result in the others is not known.

As in previous years, mothers whose health was likely to be impaired by further pregnancy were referred to the Gynaecological Clinic at the Maternity Hospital, where they received advice and instruction in the use of contraceptives, in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, embodied in Memo. 1935 (M. & C.W.). The number so referred was six.

MATERNAL MORTALITY 1926-1939—CAUSES OF DEATH.

Year.	Sepsis.	Hæmorrhage and Sepsis.	Toxaemia and Hæmorrhage.	Toxaemia and Sepsis.	Toxaemia and Sepsis.	Embolism	Ruptured Ectopic	Ruptured Uterus.	Incomplete Abortion.	Other Causes.	Total.	
1926	13	6	..	5	3	..	2	1	1	2	36
1927	13	9	1	7	..	4	1	1	..	..	37
1928	17	7	..	5	..	..	1	2	..	2	36
1929	8	6	2	9	..	..	5	2	..	..	33
1930	10	8	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	1	32
1931	17	8	..	9	..	1	2	1	..	..	39
1932	8	3	..	3	1	..	4	..	1	..	21
1933	16	1	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	27
1934	16	3	..	5	..	..	1	2	1	..	29
1935	8	4	..	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	24
1936	9	6	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	3	24
1937	6	5	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	17
1938	2	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	14
1939	4	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	5

† Including one death under Anaesthesia.

Home Visiting.—The total number of visits paid during the year amounted to 121,256. This is considerably less than the previous year's figure of 131,103 brought about chiefly by the interruption of the work during the last quarter of the year consequent upon the outbreak of war in September. It should be noted that during the early months of the war many of the health visitors were engaged at the first aid posts, while a great part of the time of the remainder was absorbed in making preparation for the evacuation of mothers and children.

A complete summary of the work of the health visitors is appended :—

	VISITS.
Notified births including re-visits	86,222
Stillbirths and deaths under one month including re-visits	600
Death investigations of children from one month—five years	438
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	56
Measles	1,644
Whooping Cough	710
Epidemic Diarrhoea	14
Pneumonia	1,016
Expectant Mothers	7,194
Special visits (medical aid claims 719, and others, 2,008)	2,727
Visits for home reports for expectant mothers booked at Municipal Hospitals	911
Visits to ill children notified from the Leeds General Infirmary, Public Dispensary and St. James's Hospital	388
Visits to children under the Public Health Act, 1936, Part vii. s.s. 206-219	685
Ineffectual visits	18,651
Total visits for the year ..	121,256

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. Part vii. Sec. 206-219.

CHILDREN NURSED FOR HIRE OR REWARD DURING THE YEAR 1939.

Number of foster-mothers on the register at the beginning of the year	92
Number of foster-mothers on the register at the end of the year	74
Foster-mothers with one child	68
Foster-mothers with two children	4
Foster-mothers with four children	1
Foster-mothers with six children	1
Number of children on the register at the beginning of the year	99
Number of children placed on the register during 1939 (excluding 10 children transferred to other foster-mothers in Leeds)	76
Number of children who ceased, during the year to come under the provision of this Act	89
Number of children on the books at the end of the year	86

DETAILS AS TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO CEASED, DURING THE YEAR, TO COME UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Returned to parents or relatives	49
Attained the age of 9 years	8
Adopted without payment	9
Sent to special homes, etc.	5
Removed to other districts	18
Died .. .. ..	..
Foster-mothers removed with child—no trace.. .. ..	..
TOTAL	89

Infant Life Protection.—During the year a total of 685 visits were paid to foster-children by the health visitors and the superintendent. The table on page gives particulars of the children nursed for reward in the city during 1939.

Infant Welfare Centres.—There were 18 infant welfare centres (Babies' Welcomes) in use at the beginning of 1939.

On October 12th the Hunslet premises were discontinued and the mothers and children transferred to St. Nicholas Welcome. A new centre to serve the Belle Isle Housing Estate and neighbourhood was opened in the crypt of St. Barnabas Church.

Attendances at Centres.—The number of new babies under one year admitted to the Welcomes during 1939 was 4,878, between one and two years 538, and between two and five years 923.

Of the total children born during the year 68·9 per cent. attended at one or other of the Welcomes, as compared with 67·4 per cent. last year. The total number of names on the registers at all the centres at the beginning of the year was 11,261, which with 6,339 new children registered during the year, made a total of 17,600. This is an increase of 528 on the previous year.

The total attendances of all babies at all the Welcomes during the year was 108,136, a decrease of 11,448 on the figure for 1938. This decrease in attendances is explained by the fact that at the commencement of the war some of the mothers with their young children were evacuated. One of the clinic doctors accompanied the mothers to the reception area and remained there for a time to assist in caring for them. That meant a reduction in the number of sessions which together with the evacuation had the effect of curtailing the attendances. Also as it was not thought advisable to have too many persons congregating in the clinics at one time, the mothers were advised to bring their children at longer intervals unless necessity demanded otherwise.

There were 92 deaths in children between two weeks and a year old who had attended the Welcomes, as compared with 215 for the city and the infant mortality rate for infants attending the Centres was 19 as against 57 for the city.

Distribution of Babies' Anti-gas Helmets and Respirators.—The distribution of babies' anti-gas helmets and toddlers' coloured

respirators, and the exchange of helmets for respirators has been and continues to be carried out at the Welcomes as well as at the Central Infant Clinic (during one week of each month at the Welcomes and continuously at the Central Clinic). The work is carried out by the Maternity and Child Welfare staff, voluntary workers, and A.R.P. staff

Leeds Babies' Welcome Association.—Close co-operation between the Maternity and Child Welfare Department and the Leeds Babies' Welcome Association continued as in previous years.

Central Clinic.—The work, as in previous years, included dental treatment to expectant and nursing mothers, and to children under five years; orthopaedic consultations, artificial sunlight treatment, massage, electrical treatment and remedial exercises, diphtheria immunization and venereal diseases treatment.

Dental Clinic.—The total number of new patients receiving dental treatment during the year was 815, which included 306 expectant mothers, 303 mothers, and 206 children. The total for the previous year was 927.

The number of treatments was :—Expectant mothers 2,623; Mothers 6,405; Children 931, a total of 9,959 as compared with 12,377 in 1938.

Dentures were supplied to 259 mothers, of which 171 had free upper and lower plates, 14 full upper only, 11 full lower only, 20 full upper and partial lower, 1 full lower and partial upper, 34 partial upper and/or lower, and there were 8 remodels.

The total cost was £278 and £426 was recovered from the patients.

Orthopaedic Clinic.—A total of 427 children was referred to the Clinic during the year. As in previous years the majority of the cases were genu valgum, genu varum, flat foot and the various types of paralysis.

Four whole-time trained masseuses attend regularly at Central Clinic and the various Welcomes; one of them does artificial sunlight treatment as well. During the year 14,361 treatments were given.

Eight cases were admitted to hospital for operation, and nine children were in the Marguerite Home, Thorp Arch during the year.

Appliances were supplied to 46 cases at a cost of £30 6s. 6d. of which £16 1s. 9d. was refunded by the parents.

Twenty-one cases were transferred to the School Orthopædic Clinic on reaching the age of five years.

Artificial Sunlight.—This treatment was given at Central Clinic, Holbeck, Armley and Middleton Welcomes. At the last named it was discontinued on 24th August.

The following table indicates the numbers.

Clinic.	Under 1 year.	1-5 years.	Total children.	Mothers.	Total treatments.
Central ..	25	605	630	..	5,255
Holbeck ..	55	165	220	..	1,893
Armley ..	9	209	218	..	2,201
Middleton ..	8	109	117	..	114
TOTAL ..	97	1,088	1,185	..	9,463

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—A total of 51 patients was referred to this Clinic during the year. Of these, the patients continuing from the previous year included 25 mothers, and one expectant mother. The new cases were 6 mothers, 11 expectant mothers and 8 children.

Milk Distribution.—To conserve space the tables showing the amount of liquid and dried milk supplied to mothers attending the Welcomes have been omitted from this report but are tabulated and retained in the office for future reference.

The Almoning Committee met on 49 occasions and considered 7,491 applications.

During the year the amount of dried milk distributed in Leeds amounted to 26·5 tons, of which 13·2 tons were given free to 2,454 mothers and babies, and 12·6 tons were supplied at full or assisted rates to 2,402 mothers and babies. In 1938 the corresponding figures were 13 tons free to 2,408 mothers and 13·4 tons supplied at full or assisted rates to 2,433 persons.

A certain amount of dried milk was distributed at the Welcomes to cases in receipt of Public Assistance, the amount in 1939 being 0·66 tons, the same as in 1938. The cost of this milk is defrayed by the Public Assistance Committee.

The amount of fresh milk distributed during the year was 6,986 gallons free to 519 mothers and babies and 5,262 gallons at assisted rates to 571 persons. In 1938 the corresponding figures were 12,658 gallons free to 923 mothers and babies, and 11,018 gallons at assisted rates to 922 persons.

Convalescent Treatment for Mothers and Babies and Toddlers.—Convalescence was provided for 48 mothers and babies. The average period of stay at the Convalescent Home was 13·5 days. The nett cost to the Corporation of this provision was £197 10s. 2d., or an average of £2 2s. 8d. per case per week.

In addition 86 children between 3 and 5 years were sent for convalescence to Meanwood Convalescent Home. The average stay of each child was 24·3 days and the cost to the Corporation was £1 1s. 8d. per case. The total cost to the Corporation was £323 15s. 4d. of which £10 6s. was refunded by the parents.

Infants' Hospital, Wyther.—The 50 cots which the Hospital provides were well occupied until the beginning of the war, when the Hospital was evacuated to Knaresborough House. Unfortunately the change necessitated a reduction of the beds from 50 to 32.

Forty-two children were in residence on January 1st, 1939, and fifty new cases were admitted before September 3rd when war broke

out and evacuation took place. Twenty-eight children were transferred to Knaresborough but owing to recurring outbreaks of infectious disease it was never possible to reach the complete quota of 32.

But for the war the proposed new Children's Hospital at Tongue Lane, Moortown, so much needed and so long awaited would ere now have been well on the way towards completion. When happier times arrive it is hoped that the hospital of which the finished drawings are in our possession will take actual shape.

Day Nursery.—Blenheim Lodge has been full to capacity throughout the year, indeed there has been a waiting list most of the time. The explanation is that war has increased the demand for women workers and as a corollary the need for creche accommodation for their babies. Day Nurseries will have to be extended.

The number of children admitted for the first time during the year was 70 as compared with 47 for the previous year. The total attendances are given in the following table :—

TOTAL ATTENDANCES OF CHILDREN AT THE RESIDENTIAL AND
DAY NURSERIES, IN AGE GROUPS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1939.

Nursery.	Whole day attendances.				Half day attendances.			
	Under 3 years.	3-5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.	Under 3 years.	3-5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.
Spring Bank Residential Nursery ..	10,818	..	..	10,818	..	..	..	..
Blenheim Lodge Day Nursery	5,955	1,886	..	7,841	560	210	..	770

Residential Nursery.—There were 27 children in residence on January 1st, 1939, 189 cases were admitted during the year, 185 were discharged and 31 remained in residence on December 31st, 1939.

The reasons for admission were as follows :—

Mothers expecting confinement	..	..	94
Mothers admitted to hospital	..	..	45
Mothers going for convalescence	..	..	24
Illness of mother	..	..	21
Mothers at work (7 illegitimate)	..	..	11
Mothers died	..	..	9
Mothers admitted to mental home		..	5
Others	..	..	7
			216

At the outbreak of war instructions were given that the permanent children were to be transferred out to Knaresborough House, and 20 were so evacuated. It was thought possible that the Nursery might be closed or put to other uses, but the demand for temporary residential care was so great and has increased so much that the Nursery has continued to be used to full capacity.

I should like to express my own appreciation and that of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, of the work of the Executive Committee of the Day and Residential Nurseries, whose services have been of great value.

MEAT INSPECTION.

BY

J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S., *Chief Veterinary Officer.*

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES IN USE.

		Number in use on December 31st.					
		1920	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Public Abattoir	.. ..	I	I	I	I	I	I
Private slaughter-houses (registered)	.. ..	63	36	36	36	35	34
Private slaughter-houses (licensed)	.. ..	8	8	8	7	6	6
Knackers' Yards	.. ..	2	I	I	I	I	I

The inspectors paid a total of 5,453 visits to the 40 private slaughter-houses, an average of 136 visits, or approximately 2·6 visits per week, to each slaughter-house.

Under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, all private slaughter-houses, as from October 1st, 1939, were deemed to be licensed under that Act, for a period of four months expiring on February 1st, 1940. Steps have been taken to report fully to the appropriate Committee of the City Council with regard to the renewal, or refusal to renew, these licences.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND IN PRIVATE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
Public Abattoir ..	1937	29,497	18,758	75,278	10,556	134,089
	1938	26,947	18,101	93,323	5,567	143,938
	1939	28,980	22,271	98,855	5,191	155,297
Private Slaughter- Houses ..	1937	13,575	8,650	49,273	53,968	125,466
	1938	11,664	6,704	51,736	53,173	123,277
	1939	11,595	7,398	53,869	52,289	125,151

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	25	53	171	178	139
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	802	780	6	358	1,898
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	2.73	7.77	0.59	0.35	3.05
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned	89	166	20	9	79
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	617	1,520	23	2	988
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.36	15.74	0.15	0.007	0.19

MEAT, ETC., DESTROYED BY CONSENT.

	1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.
Beef	138,416 lbs.	158,753 lbs.	162,079 lbs.	226,459 lbs.
Veal	8,160 ..	6,432 ..	5,590 ..	5,946 ..
Mutton	8,293 ..	10,883 ..	9,323 ..	10,787 ..
Pork	29,272 ..	29,738 ..	34,158 ..	41,071 ..
Offals	130,973 ..	110,184 ..	121,026 ..	101,784 ..
Rabbits	4,652 ..	10,831 ..	7,844 ..	11,624 ..
Poultry	2,156 ..	1,540 ..	2,209 ..	7,521 ..
Game	419 ..	73 ..	27 ..	174 ..
Cheese .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	280 ..
Fish	22,258 ..	27,721 ..	29,433 ..	35,957 ..
Shellfish	21,044 ..	31,921 ..	30,786 ..	11,770 ..
Fruit	12,296 ..	8,471 ..	12,649 ..	9,455 ..
Vegetables	78,825 ..	91,763 ..	50,085 ..	124,633 ..
Edible fungi	301 ..	788 ..	94 ..	40 ..
Tinned Goods	8,165 ..	1,900 ..	2,626 ..	2,864 ..
Sundries .. ..	.. ..	30 ..	75 ..	.. ..
TOTALS ..	465,230 lbs.	491,028 lbs.	468,004 lbs.	590,365 lbs.
No. of Eggs ..	.. ..	612	1,728	468

FOOD PREPARING PLACES.

Number of premises on the register	234
Applications submitted for registration	10
Applications approved :—	
(a) Pork butchers	6
(b) Beef butchers	3
(c) Potted meat makers	1
Applications disapproved .. .. .. ..	..
Number of visits to food-preparing places	145

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

BY

J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S., *Chief Inspector.*

Tuberculosis Order of 1938.—The table hereunder is compiled from information supplied to the local authority by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

No. of suspected animals reported or found.	No. affected with tuberculosis and slaughtered.	No. of animals found to be not amenable to the Order.
98	80	18

Swine Fever Order of 1938.—During the year there were received 36 reports of suspected swine fever, all of which were investigated by the Veterinary Inspector on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. In 14 cases the diagnosis was confirmed, as compared with 2 cases in the previous year.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order of 1922.—The administration of this Order has necessitated the issuing of 720 licences for the dispersal of 7,089 pigs from the Whitkirk Auction

Mart, and 937 visits have been paid to pig-keeping premises to ascertain whether the recently-removed store pigs were detained and isolated for the appropriate period.

Anthrax Order of 1938.—During the year one case of suspected anthrax was reported, but microscopic examination of the blood from the suspected carcase showed a negative result, and on post-mortem examination of the carcase of the animal it was found that death had ensued from causes other than anthrax.

Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933.—The administration of this Order has entailed the issuing of 67 licences for the removal from the Victoria Cattle Market of 284 cattle and 41 sheep recently landed from Ireland. In addition to these, 181 movement licences were issued for the movement of 1,235 cattle and 13,570 sheep recently landed from Ireland, but dispersed without passing through the Victoria Cattle Market.

Irish store cattle to the number of 152 were received at premises in the City, and these were all duly inspected on arrival. Further visits were paid to see that they were isolated and detained for the prescribed period of six clear days following their arrival.

Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order of 1936.—Careful observation of cattle kept on premises in the city failed to reveal any animal infested with this parasite, but observation of fat cattle arriving for sale at the markets and arriving at the Public Abattoir for slaughter revealed a number of infested animals, the majority of which were of Irish origin.

No proceedings were necessary during the year under the following Orders :—

Movement of Animals (Records) Order of 1925.

Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931.

Parasitic Mange Order of 1938.

Exportation and Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules Order of 1921.

Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928.

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

BY

J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S., *Chief Veterinary Officer.*

Dairy Farms, Milk Shops and Milk Sellers.—The following tables show the number of registered dairy farms, milkshops and milk sellers in the city on December 31st, 1939:—

DAIRY FARMS AND COWKEEPERS.

	Dairy Farms	Cow-keepers
No. on register on 31st December, 1938	139	126
No. added to the register during the year	—	—
No. removed from the register during the year	16	11
No. on register on 31st December, 1939	123	115

MILKSHOPS AND RETAIL PURVEYORS OF MILK.

	Milk-shops	Retail Purveyors of milk
No. on the register on 31st December, 1938 (including 36 entries in respect of purveyors with premises in the surrounding County Area)	462	484
No. added to the register during the year	5	6
No. removed from the register during the year	25	24
No. on register on 31st December, 1939 (including 36 entries in respect of purveyors with premises in the surrounding County Area)	442	466

The following visits were paid during the year by the Food and Drugs Inspectors and Cowsheds and Dairies Inspector:—

To milkshops .. .. .. ..	..	1,199
To cowsheds .. .. .. ..	..	1,473
To railway stations .. .. .. ..	..	67
To farms or milkshops <i>re</i> infectious disease ..	..	8
To foodshops and bottled milk stores ..	..	526

LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS)
ORDERS, 1936 AND 1938.

Description of Licences.	Number in force on 31st December		
	1937	1938	1939
To use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"—			
1. To produce and bottle	6	4	3
2. To produce, but not bottle	2	..	..
3. To sell by retail	132	118	110
4. To bottle and sell	2	2	..
To use the designation "Accredited"—			
1. To produce and bottle	8	10	10
2. To produce, but not bottle	66	65	62
3. To sell by retail	53	50	51
4. To bottle and sell	2	2	2
To use the designation "Pasteurised"—			
1. Pasteurisers' Licences	5	4	4
2. To sell by retail	32	28	27

BIOLOGICAL TESTS.

Ordinary Samples.	No.	Positive.	Negative.
"Tuberculin Tested" milk	26	1	25
"Accredited" milk	23	1	22
"Pasteurised" milk	10	..	10
Ungraded milk	114	3	111
TOTAL	173	5	168

Leeds Corporation Act, 1930.—Ice Cream.—The following table shows a summary of the work done during the year.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture for sale of ice cream	9
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream	62
Number of instances where registration was refused :—	
(a) for premises used for manufacture for sale	1
(b) for premises used for sale .. . . . .	..
Number of premises removed from the register :—	
(a) used for manufacture for sale	13
(b) used for sale	21
Number of visits paid :—	
(a) to premises used for manufacture for sale	1,211
(b) to premises used for sale	1,037
(c) to premises used as dépôts for storage of ice cream	16
(d) to fairgrounds	4
Number of contraventions found on premises	26
Number of contraventions removed	26
Number of samples of ice cream taken for bacteriological examination in departmental laboratory	51
Number of samples of ice cream and ice cream powder submitted to City Analyst	52
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1939—	
(a) used for manufacture for sale of ice cream	119
(b) used for the sale of ice cream	464

Departmental Laboratory—The usual tables giving details of samples of milk, sputum, water, etc. submitted to bacteriological or microscopic examination, have this year been omitted from the Report. The detailed tables have been prepared and kept on record, however, and may be seen on application at the Department. It is hoped to publish these tables at a later and more opportune time.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933. PART II.

The administrative year for the purpose of the above Act is the period 1st May to 30th April.

The following table gives a detailed summary of the work done during the year ended 30th April, 1940 :—

Persons on the List on 30th April, 1940 ..	253
Premises on the List on 30th April, 1940 ..	449
Premises in respect of which listing was refused ..	—
Premises added to List during the year ..	13
Premises removed from the List during the year ..	5
Persons added to the List during the year ..	12
Persons removed from the List during the year ..	4
Visits paid to :—	
1. Listed Premises in connection with New Applications	5
2. Listed Premises in connection with Unpaid Fees	2
3. Listed Premises for routine inspection ..	59
4. Unlisted Premises	4

FOOD AND DRUGS.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

Food and Drugs.—The Sampling Officers took 448 formal and 78 informal samples of food other than milk and cream. The total number of formal samples of all kinds taken during the year was 2,161, and of informal samples, 136. For the results of the analyses of these samples see the City Analyst's report on page 77.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—During the year 34 samples, all informal in character, were taken under the above-mentioned Act and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for examination. Of this number, 13 were samples of feeding stuffs and 21 of fertilisers.

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

BY

C. H. MANLEY, M.A., F.I.C., *City Analyst.*

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1939 :—

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The table on pages 80, 81 and 82 summarises the samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. (The latter Act came into operation on October 1st, 1939).

The percentage adulteration was 6·0, as compared with 7·2 for 1938, and 5·7 for England and Wales for that year.

Milk.—Of 1,756 samples, 114 (6·5 per cent.) were adulterated. Of the 114 samples adulterated, 21 contained added water, 78 were deficient in fat, and 15 showed both added water and fat deficiency. The greatest amount of added water found in any sample was 21·8 per cent. (informal) and 11·5 per cent. (formal) and the greatest fat deficiency 61·0 per cent. (informal) and 36·0 per cent. (formal).

The average composition of all samples examined was as follows (the figures for 1937 and 1938 being given for comparison):—

		1937		1938		1939
Non-fatty solids	..	8·82%	..	8·77%	..	8·78%
Fat	..	3·76%	..	3·63%	..	3·71%
Total Solids	..	12·58%	..	12·40%	..	12·49%

An average fat figure of 4·04 per cent. was recorded for the fourth quarter of the year, this being the highest yet attained, the previous highest having been 3·97 per cent. in the corresponding quarter of 1933.

Butter.—Of 22 samples, one formal sample contained 16·3 per cent. water instead of a maximum amount of 16·0 per cent.

Margarine.—Of 18 samples, one informal sample was improperly labelled.

Buttered Teacakes.—Of 13 samples, 5 were spread with margarine and one with a mixture of margarine and butter. Of these 4 were formal samples. At subsequent Court proceedings two vendors were each fined 10/- and ordered to pay 10/6 costs, and one vendor was ordered to pay 14/6 costs. The fourth vendor who used a mixture of 15 per cent. margarine and 85·0 per cent. butter received a warning letter.

Buttered Shortcakes.—One formal sample was spread with margarine. At the Police Court proceedings the vendor was fined £1 and ordered to pay 10/6 costs.

Orange Juice.—Of 6 samples, 5 were mixtures of orange juice and a solution of cane sugar and citric acid. Proceedings were instituted against the manufacturers for false warranty in respect of one sample which contained 20 per cent. orange juice only. The defendants were fined £4 and ordered to pay £4 11s. 6d. costs.

Grapefruit Juice.—Of 2 samples, one contained only 32·0 per cent. grapefruit juice. A formal sample taken several weeks later was found to be genuine.

Ice Cream Powder.—One informal sample of vanilla ice cream powder contained no fat and merely consisted of cornflour flavoured with vanilla and coloured with a yellow dye. It was just custard powder sold under another name and could at the best function as a starchy filler. No action was taken.

Sausages.—Of 36 samples, one contained 280 parts of sulphur dioxide preservative per million without declaration. Proceedings were instituted against the retailer who was fined 10/- and ordered to pay 10/6 costs.

Sugar.—Of two samples, one (informal) contained a number of particles of dirt, but the latter were not deemed such as to render the sugar unfit for human consumption.

Vinegar.—Of 12 formal samples, 5 were artificial products. One was described as Genuine Vinegar (Non-Synthetic) and stated by the wholesalers responsible for its dilution to be spirit vinegar, a product made by the acetification of distilled fermented molasses liquor. Actually genuine spirit vinegar was found on the premises, but it would appear that some old stocks of artificial vinegar, a product no longer manufactured by the firm had been also labelled as spirit vinegar. The attention of the wholesalers was further called to the unsatisfactory labelling of their genuine product and, following advice, they are now labelling the latter as "Genuine Spirit Vinegar" in pronounced type.

Malt Vinegar.—Of 13 formal samples, one contained only 2·5 per cent. acetic acid instead of the Local Government Board 1911 minimum of 4·0 per cent. It was also swarming with vinegar eels. Proceedings were instituted and the defendant was fined £1 and ordered to pay £1 1s. 6d. costs.

FERILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

Of 34 samples (21 fertilisers and 13 feeding stuffs) 4 failed to conform to warranty and 2 were insufficiently declared.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928 AND FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938. SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1939.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Percentage adulteration.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Almonds (ground)	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Almond nibs	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Apple juice	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Apricots (dried)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Arrowroot	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Aspirin	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Baking powder	17	..	17	..	..	..	..
*Beer	17	..	17	..	..	..	..
*Black beer	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Bicarbonate of soda	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Blanc mange powder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Borax	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Brandy	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Brawn	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Bread	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Bread and butter	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Bun flour	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Butter	21	1	22	1	..	1	4·5
Buttered teacakes	11	2	13	4	2	6	46·2
Buttered dinner buns	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Buttered shortcakes	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Cake	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Camphorated oil	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Castor oil	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Celery pills	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cheese	4	2	6	..	..	..	..
Chemical food	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chocolates	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Chocolate flavoured roll	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Cider	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cocoa	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
Coconut (desiccated)	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Cod liver oil	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Coffee	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Coffee (French)	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Cornflour	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Cream (tinned)	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cream	13	..	13	..	..	..	..
Cream of tartar	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
*Curds	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Carried forward	157	8	165	6	2	8	..

* Tested for preservative.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928 AND FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.
SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1939—Continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-cent age adultera- tion.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	157	8	165	6	2	8	..
Custard Powder ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Dripping ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Epsom Salts ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Flour ..	4	1	5	..	..	..	..
Flour (self-raising) ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
*Fruit juices :							
Grape ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Grape fruit ..	1	1	2	..	1	1	50·0
Lemon ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Loganberry (diluted) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Orange ..	5	1	6	4	1	5	83·3
Pineapple ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tomato ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Sun Kap ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gin ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Ginger (ground) ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Glauber's salts ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Glycerine and Thymol pastilles ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Gooseberries ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gravy salt ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Health salts ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Herbs (mixed) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Honey ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ice-cream ..	..	50	50	..	..	..	..
Ice-cream powder ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	100·0
*Jam ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
*Jelly ..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
Lard ..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
Lard compound ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lemon barley ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lemon crystals ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Malted milk ..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..
Manoids ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
*Margarine ..	16	2	18	..	1	1	5·6
Meat paste ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Milk ..	1,698	58	1,756	111	3	114	6·5
Milk (condensed) ..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
Milk (dried) ..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..
Milk (powder) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Milk custard powder ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Milk pudding powder ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	1,965	134	2,099	121	9	130	..

* Tested for preservative.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928 AND FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.
SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1939—Continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Percentage adulteration.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	1,965	134	2,099	121	9	130	..
Mustard ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Oatmeal ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ointments :—							
Boric ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sulphur ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Zinc ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Olive Oil ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Paraffin (liquid) ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
*Pearl barley ..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
*Pears (dried) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Peas ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Pepper ..	16	..	16	..	..	..	..
*Pigs chitterlings ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Potted meat ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Prunes ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rice ..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
Rice (ground) ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Rum ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Rum truffle ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sago ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Sausages ..	35	1	36	1	..	1	2·8
Savoury duck ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Seidlitz powder ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Shortening ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Soup powder ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Spices (mixed) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Sponge cakes ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Steamed pudding ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Stuffing ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Suet ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
*Sugar ..	1	1	2	..	1	1	50·0
*Sultanas ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Tapioca ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tea ..	19	..	19	..	..	..	..
Temperance beverages ..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..
*Tomato soup ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Tripe ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
*Vinegar ..	12	..	12	5	..	5	41·7
*Vinegar (artificial) ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
*Vinegar (malt) ..	13	..	13	1	..	1	7·7
Whisky ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Yorkshire pudding mixture ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	2,161	136	2,297	128	10	138	6·0

* Tested for preservative.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1939 UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS
(ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Fines. £ s. d.	Remarks.
401C	Milk	18·0% of added water and 15·0% deficient in fat	..	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 17/6 costs : Wholesaler.
407C	Milk	11·7% of added water and 5·0% deficient in fat	..	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 10/6 costs : Wholesaler.
413C	Milk	12·1% of added water and 15·0% deficient in fat	..	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 10/6 costs : Wholesaler.
513L	Milk	1·9% of added water and 18·0% deficient in fat	..	
514L	Milk	2·5% of added water and 15·0% deficient in fat	..	Dismissed with costs of £2 against the Corporation.
515L	Milk	6·2% of added water and 13·0% deficient in fat	1 0 0	Ordered to pay £1/5/4 costs : Producer.
523L	Milk	21·8% of added water and 13·0% deficient in fat	1 0 0	do.
525L	Milk	8·4% of added water ..	1 0 0	do.
585L	Sausages	Contained 280 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative	0 10 0	Ordered to pay 10/6 costs : Retailer.
608C	Malt Vinegar	37·5% deficient in acetic acid	1 0 0	Ordered to pay £1/11/6 costs : Retailer.
622C	Milk	3·0% of added water	..	
624C	Milk	3·5% of added water	..	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £1/5/- costs : Producer.
862L	Milk	6·2% of added water ..	..	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 10/6 costs : Producer-retailer.
924L	Milk	8·7% of added water ..	..	Case dismissed.
927L	Milk	9·3% of added water ..	..	do.
928L	Milk	7·3% of added water ..	..	do.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1939 UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS
(ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928—Continued.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Fines. £ s. d.	Remarks
1124c	Buttered tea cakes	Spread with margarine and incorrectly described as " buttered tea cakes "	..	Ordered to pay 14/6 costs: Retailer.
1127c	Buttered short cakes	Spread with margarine and incorrectly described as " buttered short cakes "	1 0 0	Ordered to pay 10/6 costs: Retailer.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

BY

ERNEST STANDISH, M.R.San.I., *Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

Water.—Mr. Kenneth L. Forster, the Waterworks Engineer and Manager, has kindly furnished me with the following particulars regarding the water supply of the city during 1939.

During the year 20 samples of drinking water were taken for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. Of these, 12 were found to be good drinking water and 8 were either polluted or of a suspicious character and unfit for drinking. Fourteen of the samples were taken from springs, wells, and water storage tanks, while 6 were taken from the ordinary domestic water tap in dwelling-houses and were of the town's supply.

Sewage Disposal.—The works both at Rodley and Thorpe Stapleton continue to function satisfactorily, and satisfactory effluents were obtained.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Twenty yards of additional branch sewers were constructed during the year. This enabled 6 privies and 2 pail-closets to be converted, 1 cesspool to be abolished, and the drainage of 5 houses to be connected to the sewer.

Public Health Act, 1936.—Office Inspection.—The inspection of offices was commenced early this year and continued for a period of eight months; 592 inspections were made, and sanitary defects were discovered in 308 offices. In 284 offices no defects were found to exist. The following is a summary of the defects:—

Inefficient ventilation	..	..	..	..	95
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	14
Lack of cleanliness	..	..	..	..	1
Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary accommodation					372
Other defects	..	..	..	..	26

In respect of these defects 190 preliminary and 10 statutory notices were served.

Closet Accommodation.—The position with regard to the various types of sanitary conveniences in the city at the end of the year was as follows :—privies 161, pail-closets 150, trough-closets 74, and cistern water-closets approximately 157.359. There were also 349 cesspools.

Six privies and 2 pail-closets were replaced by modern water-closets, and 1 cesspool was abolished during the year.

To conserve space the table showing the numbers of trough closets, privies and pail-closets in the city during the last 35 years has been omitted from this report but retained in the office for future reference.

Public Cleansing.—Household refuse collected by the Cleansing Department during 1939 amounted to 160,693 tons, of which 106,324 tons were dealt with at the destructors and 54,369 tons were disposed of at controlled tips and for agricultural purposes.

Ashpits and Dustbins.—Since the commencement of the Health Committee's scheme of ashpit conversions in 1935, 1,987 ashpits have been abolished at a cost to the Corporation of £4,412 17s. 11d. During the year under review the average cost per ashpit was £2 5s. 8d.

During the year 3,085 metal dustbins were provided. Included in this number are 818 provided in connection with the ashpit subsidy scheme, and 78 supplied by the Corporation in default.

Public Conveniences.—The building of the conveniences in Stonegate Road, Harrogate Road, Cardigan Road and City Square and at the Tram terminus Cross Gates has been postponed.

The Easterly Road convenience is to be proceeded with the loan having been granted by the Minister of Health for this purpose.

Flushing.—The flushing services continued as previously. The income derived from private flushings was £70 12s. 11d.

Housing Act, 1936, Section 9.—Under this section of the Act 50 houses were dealt with and in 27, repairs were executed necessary to render them fit for habitation.

Overcrowding. Housing Act, 1936 (Part iv.).—During the year 175 houses were measured for overcrowding and 998 rent books examined for "permitted numbers"; 560 houses were surveyed at the request of the Housing Director to enable him to supply owners with "permitted numbers" and a report was forwarded to him in each case.

Leeds Corporation Act, 1927, Section 95.—During the year one case was dealt with under these powers. The person concerned was removed to an appropriate institution after application had been made to the Court and an order for removal obtained.

It is also interesting to note that 3 cases were dealt with and removed voluntarily, without application to the Court.

Offensive Trades.—The number of these remains the same as in the previous year. During the year 2,340 visits of inspection were made to premises in which offensive trades were carried on or in respect of which applications had been received for permission to establish such trades.

Fish Frying.—During the year 15 applications were received for permission to establish the offensive trade of a fish frier, of which 4 were rejected. In connection with the latter, two appeals were lodged against the Council's decision. These were heard by the Court and adjourned. They have not been proceeded with.

District Sanitary Inspection.—During the year 14,840 nuisances were dealt with, a decrease of 5,029 on the figures for 1938 (see tables on pages 88 and 89).

The number of preliminary notices served during the year for the abatement of nuisances was 5,224 and the number of statutory notices 1,297. Of the latter, 1,189 have been effective and 108 were outstanding at the end of the year.

In connection with common lodging-houses, houses-let-in-lodgings, etc., there were served during the year 183 preliminary and 139 statutory notices, while 1,209 preliminary and 42 statutory notices were served in connection with factories and workplaces.

Training of Sanitary Inspectors.—Six student sanitary inspectors received training in the department during the year.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1939.

	EASTERN DIVISION.	WESTERN DIVISION.	CITY TOTALS.
HOUSE INSPECTION.			
1. } Houses and premises { Infectious disease ..	779	1,050	1,829
2. } completely examined only { Alleged nuisances ..	74	62	136
3. } Houses and premises { Occupants ..	119	56	175
4. } examined only { Alleged nuisances ..	3,902	3,659	7,561
5. } as to { Drainage ..	152	189	341
6. Number of houses wholly or partly examined ..	5,026	5,016	10,042
7. Total number of above houses where sanitary defects or nuisances were found ..	3,882	5,752	7,634
NUISANCES FOUND DURING ABOVE EXAMINATIONS AND DAILY INSPECTIONS.			
8. Houses dirty	70	42	112
9. Overcrowded houses	16	23	39
10. Defective roofs, fallpipes and spouting, &c. ..	1,522	1,675	3,197
11. Defective drains	255	188	443
12. Houses without proper drains	5	..	5
13. " without proper water supply	6	5	11
14. Privies	1	2	3
15. Pail closets	3	..	3
16. Additional closets required	5	..	5
17. Defective or unsuitable water closets	601	532	1,133
18. Ashpits { (a) Sunken	1	2	3
{ (b) Other than sunken	115	25	140
19. Houses with unsuitable or insufficient ashes accommodation	1,786	1,539	3,325
20. Dirty closets	96	35	131
21. Defective or dirty yard surfaces	204	45	249
22. Stopped drains	879	525	1,404
23. Other nuisances	2,780	2,200	4,980
24. Other housing defects	45	39	84
25. Number of houses affected by above nuisances ..	8,160	7,136	15,296
26. Offensive accumulations and other outside nuisances including manure pits and cess-pools	199	40	239
27. Animals (pigs, poultry, etc.) improperly kept	13	32	45
28. Total nuisances and housing defects found	8,602	6,949	15,551
29. Pollutions of river or streams	3	1	4
30. Complaints unfounded	269	146	415
31. Additional { Infectious disease	491	292	783
32. visits paid { Non-abated Nuisances	6,860	6,263	13,123
33. to houses { Inspection of work in progress	1,519	793	2,312
34. for { Other causes	4,094	856	4,950
35. Visits on account of special enquiries	15,204	8,935	24,139
36. Visits to offensive trades	1,072	1,268	2,340
37. Visits to bakehouses	1,135	1,286	2,421
38. Visits to rat-infested premises	950	434	1,384
39. Appointments	746	383	1,129
DRAIN TESTING.			
40. } Number of tests applied to drains on account of	262	151	413
41. } Requests	48	29	77
42. } Infectious disease	710	935	1,645
43. } Work in progress	312	128	440

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1939—contd.

	EASTERN DIVISION.	WESTERN DIVISION.	CITY TOTALS.
44. Number of informal notices served	2,983	2,241	5,224
45. Number of statutory notices served	719	578	1,297
NUISANCE ABATEMENT.			
46. Metal ashbins provided	1,740	1,345	3,085
47. Houses cleansed	26	18	44
48. Cases of Overcrowding sent to Housing Dept.	8	6	14
49. Defective roofs, fallpipes and sputting, &c. repaired	1,621	1,723	3,344
50. Disconnection of house drains	33	33	66
51. Defective drains repaired	256	140	396
52. Houses provided with proper drains	5	..	5
53. Houses supplied with town's water	1	6	7
54. Privies abolished or converted into water closets	2	4	6
55. Pail closets abolished or converted into water closets	2	..	2
56. Water closets erected { (a) Outside	3	..	3
(b) Inside .. .. ..	..	..	..
57. Trough closets converted into water closets ..	5	5	10
58. Water closets repaired	574	512	1,086
59. Ashpits abolished { (a) Sunken	8	1	9
(b) Other than sunken	147	22	169
60. Houses provided with suitable ashes accom- modation	1,846	1,648	3,494
61. Closets cleansed (limewashed, etc.)	76	24	100
62. Yard surfaces repaired or renewed	159	51	210
63. Stopped drains cleared	883	490	1,373
64. Other nuisances remedied	2,397	1,885	4,282
65. Other housing defects remedied	23	27	50
66. Total houses for which above work done ..	7,819	6,909	14,728
67. Offensive accumulations removed	128	25	153
68. New manure pits or metal receptacles provided	4	..	4
69. Manure pits repaired	2	..	2
70. Animals improperly kept removed	7	4	11
71. Total nuisances and housing defects abated	8,216	6,624	14,840
72. Abated in response to prelim. notices or volun.	7,480	5,884	13,364
73. Abated in response to statutory notices ..	736	740	1,476
74. Pollutions of river or streams abated ..	1	1	2
75. Cesspools filled up	1	..	1
76. Public or private wells abolished .. ..	..	..	..
HOUSING ACT, 1936 SECTION 9.			
77. Number of houses where defects found ..	29	21	50
78. Number of houses where defects remedied ..	16	11	27
79. Defects remedied { (a) Prelim. Notices or Volun.	16	11	27
(b) Statutory Notices .. .. ..	..	..	..
80. Number of informal notices served .. ..	..	..	..
82. Number of statutory notices served .. ..	..	..	..

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Number registered—			
Men's 12, Beds available 1,191	..	..	..
Women's 1, Beds available 192	..	..	..
Routine visits to all common lodging-houses..			449
Visits as to drain tests and abatements ..			41
Visits to smallpox contacts ..	..	..	..
Visits for infectious disease ..	..	..	..
Preliminary notices served ..	..	..	10
Statutory notices served ..	..	..	4
Nuisances found and abated :—			
Dirty closets ..	..	..	23
Dirty rooms ..	..	..	5
Dirty bedding ..	..	..	37
Defective or stopped drains ..	..	..	..
Defective roofs or eaves spouts ..	..	..	8
Other nuisances ..	..	..	18
Total ..	..	..	91
			91

Common Lodging Houses.—At the end of the year there was available in the city the following accommodation in registered premises :—

For men, 12 houses with 1,191 beds.

For women, 1 house with 192 beds.

In the year under review the beds in the 12 men's lodging-houses were occupied on 304,224 occasions, and the beds in the women's lodging-house were occupied on 14,463 occasions. On the 1st January, 1939, No. 48, Little Queen Street, registered for 59 beds was closed by reason of slum clearance activities. One change of Deputy Keeper took place during the year.

Shaftesbury House, Beeston Road, registered for 324 men and 192 women, was opened for lodgers on the 16th January, 1939. The average number of beds occupied daily during the year was 255 males and 42 females.

The appended table sets forth the work carried out in respect of common lodging houses during 1939.

Houses-let-in-Lodgings.—The number of statutory notices served for breaches of the bye-laws was 70, all of which were complied with.

At the end of the year 82 houses with 600 rooms were on the register.

Working Class Tenement Houses.—Visits of inspection were made to 10 working-class tenement houses containing 307 flats.

University Lodgings.		HOUSES.	ROOMS.
New Lodgings inspected during 1939	..	57	171
Drains tested—260 drains in 129 houses.			
Total number of visits to above	..	57	

Residential Flats.—The special inspector concerned paid visits to 2 houses concerning 65 flats.

It might be added that in connection with the overcrowding survey 62 houses containing 233 combined rooms and 107 other rooms have been measured during the year.

Cellar Dwellings and Underground Sleeping-rooms.—During the year 2 underground sleeping-rooms were found, and alternative accommodation was found in each case.

Below are particulars of visits paid, nuisances found and abated, and notices issued:—

Visits to cellar dwellings	..	..	..	..
Visits to underground sleeping-rooms	..		2	
Visits on account of nuisance abatement	..		4	
Visits for other causes	..	..	..
Preliminary notices served	..	..	2	
Statutory notices served	..	..	..
<hr/>				
Nuisances :—			FOUND.	ABATED.
Underground sleeping-rooms	..	..	2	2
Other nuisances	..	..	1	1

Tents and Vans.—During the year 4 additional camping-grounds were found, making in all 26 camping-grounds, which were visited. Of these camping-grounds 4 have been closed and 16 vans and tents removed. There still remained at the year end 22 camping grounds with 87 caravans. The large number of vans is due to immobilization of fair-ground people owing to the war.

Canal Boats.—The work in connection with the registration and inspection of canal boats has been carried out as in past years.

CANAL BOATS.

Registered during the year 1939 .. .. .. ..	..
Re-registered and Transferred to fresh owners	1
Re-registered owing to structural alterations .. .. .. ..	..
Struck off register (on revising register) .. .. .. ..	..
Remaining on register at end of year..	121
Visits of inspection to wharves and locks	283
Complete inspections of boats	210
Cases of infectious disease .. .. .. ..	..
Cases of overcrowding	1
Dirty cabins .. .. .. ..	..
Absence of registration certificate	3
Boats not marked with registered number	2
,, not provided with water cask	1
,, requiring painting or repairing .. .. .. ..	..
,, found to be not registered	3
Number of children of school age found on registered boats—Nil.	

Sanitation of Schools.—A separate report is issued by the School Medical Officer, and this includes particulars relating to the sanitary circumstances of the Leeds schools.

Rat Suppression.—The number of complaints received was 827. Particulars of the work done under the Rat and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, are as follows :—

Complaints received	827
Premises inspected	1,237
Premises cleared	601
Rats caught or found poisoned	3,138
Visits for purposes of observation of work in progress ..	1,512
Visits for other purposes—interviews with owners of infested premises and the like	486
Informal notices served	132
Notices complied with	116

Pig Keeping.—Constant supervision has continued during the year. No legal action had to be taken to ensure compliance with the bye-laws.

Clark Lane Piggeries and Allotments.—At long last I am able to state that the site of these unsatisfactory allotments has been purchased by the City Council and will in due course be cleared of the motley accumulation of ugly and insanitary structures which were occupying it and which have been a source of annoyance and nuisance for years.

A recent census of pig keepers in the city has been taken, with the following results.

A total of 216 pig keepers had 5,038 pigs, an average of 23 pigs per pig keeper. Since the Ministry of Health encouraged the keeping of pigs for food purposes, pig stocks have been increased by 50 per cent. This has meant a corresponding increase in the work of those inspectors whose duty it is to supervise such places.

In 45 cases notices were served for the improper keeping of pigs.

Factories Act, 1937.—Close co-operation continued to be maintained between the Department and H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

A complete summary of the work done during the year under the Factories Act, 1937, appears on pages 98 and 99.

Other visits by Inspectors on account of:—

		Factories with mechanical power	Factories without mechanical power	Other premises
Non-abatements	.. ..	1,044	137	2
Drain Inspection	.. ..	44	4	..
Drains tested	.. ..	48	2	..
Infectious disease enquiries		130	6	1
River pollution	.. ..	..	..	..
Complaints	.. ..	119	13	5
Measurement of rooms	..	..	3	..
Bakehouses—Underground		99	9	..
Above ground		58	..	..
Other causes	.. ..	580	26	..
Appointments	.. ..	145	15	..
TOTAL	.. ..	2,267	215	8

Work of Women Inspectors.—The various duties of the two women sanitary inspectors was for more than four months of the year interrupted by the prolonged illness of Miss Walker and the transference to A.R.P. duties of Miss Horn. Temporary assistance was obtained by the employment of a former woman sanitary inspector who had left the staff some years ago. Owing to the staff shortage only matters of urgency were dealt with.

Factories.—Part of the work done by the women inspectors under this heading appears on pages 98 and 99.

The work done in connection with the inspection of shops is included under the heading of Shops Act, 1934.

Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 83 and 84.—Vermin Infestation.—The following is a summary of inspections and the action taken :—

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(a) Council Houses :—

(1) Found to be infested	344
*(2) Disinfested	593

(b) Other Houses (mostly in clearance areas) :—

(1) Infested	2,673
(2) Disinfested	

By Owners or occupiers	67
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*Includes houses adjacent to those found to be infested.

Details of the disinfestation of furniture and other articles will be found in the table on page 18.

Shops Act, 1934.—The work of inspection was interfered with during the last four months of the year. The total number of shops inspected was 908 as against 2,946 during 1938. Contraventions

	NUMBER.
Shops inspected	908
Provisions of Act contravened ..	247
Provisions of Act contravened and other defects ..	11
Defects remediable under the Public Health Acts only ..	61
No contravention either of the Act or of the Public Health Acts ..	588
Exemption certificates granted ..	1
Preliminary notices served ..	258
Statutory notices served ..	81
Preliminary notices outstanding at the end of the year ..	40
Statutory notices outstanding at the end of the year ..	18
	DETAILS OF WORK DONE
Shops where no contraventions either of the Act or of the Public Health Act were observed ..	588
Shops unprovided with suitable and sufficient :-	
Ventilation ..	37
Ventilation and sanitary conveniences ..	18
Ventilation and washing facilities ..	3
Ventilation, sanitary conveniences and meals facilities ..	..
Ventilation and lighting ..	..
Temperature ..	8
Temperature and sanitary conveniences ..	1
Temperature and washing facilities ..	1
Sanitary conveniences ..	145
Sanitary conveniences, washing facilities ..	16
Sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and lighting ..	..
Sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and lighting ..	..
Sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and facilities for the taking of meals ..	..
Sanitary conveniences and temperature ..	..
Sanitary conveniences and lighting ..	..
Lighting ..	..
Washing facilities ..	..
Washing facilities and facilities for taking meals ..	..
Facilities for taking meals ..	..
Shops provided with suitable and sufficient :-	
Ventilation ..	..
Ventilation and sanitary conveniences ..	..
Ventilation, sanitary conveniences, and facilities for the taking of meals ..	..
Ventilation and lighting ..	..
Temperature ..	..
Temperature and washing facilities ..	..
Sanitary conveniences ..	..
Sanitary conveniences and lighting ..	..
Washing facilities, ventilation and lighting ..	..
Washing facilities, and facilities for taking meals ..	..
Facilities for taking meals ..	..
Lighting ..	..
Shops at which other defects under the Public Health Acts were remedied	
Revisits on account of :-	
Routine inspection ..	..
Abatement of defects found ..	..
Work in progress ..	..
Infectious disease ..	..
Appointments with Owners, Agents and Contractors ..	..
	Number of notices under Public Health Act outstanding :-
Preliminary ..	..
Statutory ..	..
Number of notices served under Public Health Act :-	
Preliminary ..	..
Statutory ..	..

of the Act were found in 247 premises, necessitating the service of 258 preliminary and 81 statutory notices.

Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matters.—During the year 48 contraventions of the bye-laws were dealt with.

Mortuary Accommodation.—The number of bodies received into the Marsh Lane Mortuary during the year was 410, comprising 376 admitted from private houses, workshops, etc., 32 as a result of street accidents, and 2 unclaimed bodies. The number received in the previous year was 337.

Bakehouses.—In accordance with the duties imposed by the Factories Act, 1937, all basement bakehouses in the City were inspected, and the following action taken:—

Basement bakehouses inspected	24
Closed by reason of disuse	4
Notices served for withdrawal of certificate ..	20

Appeals were lodged at the Court by the occupiers of 8 bakehouses. At the hearing of the appeals, no orders were made by the Magistrate, all the appeals being dismissed.

In November, 1940, it will be illegal to carry on baking in the 20 basement bakehouses at present under notice.

Air Raid Precautions.—Routine sanitary inspection has been carried out at 251 public basement shelters in relation to the control of nuisances at 1,361 temporary sanitary conveniences.

As many of the shelters had become rat infested, this menace has been dealt with by periodically employing a rat catcher and the continuous laying of poison baits. Regular inspections are made by the sanitary inspectors of the public air-raid shelters in all parts of the city.

Army Billets.—The Officer charged with the control of the billeting of troops in the city is the Chief Constable, who has undertaken to inform the Medical Officer of Health of the addresses of all premises taken over for this purpose. Dwelling-houses and other buildings used as billets have been regularly inspected to ensure their cleanliness and hygiene, and to avoid nuisance.

The billets accommodate from 100 to 550 men, not always the same men, for the units are constantly being changed, hence the need for regular inspection. The total number of buildings used as billets was 28, housing 3,781 men. Arrangements have been made for the periodical collection and disposal of swill.

In addition to the men's billets there are 15 dwelling-houses and one building used as billets by the W.A.T.S. Over and above these there are private billets in 61 dwelling-houses used by 409 men and women.

Refugees.—Visits of inspection were paid to 23 houses occupied by 33 non-Jewish refugees and one house occupied by 53 Jewish refugees.

Swimming Baths.—The city is provided with 10 public swimming baths, 3 school baths, 1 public open-air swimming pool and 4 public wash-houses. In addition there are privately controlled swimming baths at 4 private schools and a privately owned open-air swimming pool, the latter being open to the public.

With one exception the 19 baths are provided with filtration and chlorination plants, all of which are working satisfactorily.

Two samples of swimming bath water were taken during the year and found to be satisfactory.

FACTORIES

I.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power ..	1,308	1,068	..
Factories without mechanical power ..	1,144	37	..
Other premises (including Restaurants)	973	29	..
Total	3,425	1,134	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	44	40	..	..
Overcrowding (S. 2)	2	6	..	..
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ..	3	5	..	..
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ..	6	..	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ..	3	3	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—				
Insufficient	46	25	..	..
Unsuitable or defective	3,382	1,915	..	..
Not separate for sexes	36	11	..	..
Other offences	177	158	..	..
Absence of Abstract (S. 114) .. ..	..	..	17	..
Total	3,699	2,163	17	..

3, 4, 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

	Number of		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
	C.	W.	
Homework :—			
<i>List of Outworkers (S. 110) :—</i>			
Lists received twice in the year	308	455	544 [†]
" once in the year	15	18	20
Addresses of } received from other Authorities		163	
outworkers } forwarded to other Authorities .. .. ..		..
Notices to occupiers as to keeping or sending lists		336	
Prosecutions .. .. ..		..
Inspection of Homeworkers' premises		449	
<i>Homework in unwholesome premises :—</i>			
Instances		4	
Notices (S. 111)		4	
Prosecutions .. .. .. .. ..		..
<i>Homework in infected premises :—</i>			
Instances		5	
Orders made } Public Health Act, 1936 (S. 153)		5	
Prosecutions } .. .. .. .. ..		..
[Infectious cases removed, disinfection carried out under ordinary powers.]			
Factories on the Register (S. 8) at the end of year :—			
With mechanical power		2,429	
Without mechanical power		730	
Bakehouses on register as workshops		273	
Do. domestic		255	
Total number of workshops on Register		3,687	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act 1937 (S. 128)		17	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors	<i>Notified by H.M. Inspector</i>	111	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors			
Other		51	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 54) :—			
Certificates granted during the year .. .. .. .. ..		..
In use at the end of 1939		20	

† 1 Diphtheria, 4 Scarlet Fever.

The above table is that required by the Home Office and represents work done by the male workshops inspectors and by the women inspectors.

BAKEHOUSES.

WARD.	OVERGROUND.			UNDERGROUND.			Total visits to all.	
	Em- ployees beyond family.	Work- shop bake- houses.	Domestic bake- houses.	Em- ployees beyond family.	Work- shop bake- houses.	Domestic bake- houses.		
Mill Hill and South	57	in	7	14	1	in	1	105
Westfield	30	"	13	12	..	..	..	126
Blenheim	52	"	14	8	3	in	3	112
Central	166	"	23	3	2	"	2	102
Woodhouse	19	"	6	15	1	"	1	116
North	13	"	7	10	..	..	2	100
Far Headingley	15	"	12	2	..	..	..	44
Hyde Park	30	"	12	5	4	in	3	62
Kirkstall	20	"	11	11	2	"	1	180
Burmanofts	23	"	8	11	1	"	1	72
Harehills	34	"	18	17	..	..	..	113
Potternewton	22	"	14	1	..	..	2	82
Roundhay	39	"	11	1	..	..	..	61
Cross Gates and Templenewsam	17	"	12	5	..	..	..	144
Richmond Hill	8	"	5	6	..	..	..	37
Osmondthorpe	30	"	7	8	..	..	..	28
East Hunslet	13	"	5	21	..	..	..	104
Hunslet Carr and Middleton	10	"	6	2	4	in	2	48
West Hunslet	15	"	8	12	2	"	1	90
Beeston	12	"	8	9	..	..	..	37
Holbeck (South)	8	"	5	5	..	..	..	27
Holbeck (North)	9	"	6	11	..	..	..	109
Armley and New Wortley	9	"	8	10	..	..	..	98
Upper Armley	11	"	7	18	..	..	..	135
Bramley	25	"	15	21	..	..	..	174
Farnley & Wortley	13	"	10	10	..	..	..	115
Totals ..	695	in	258	248	20	in	15	2,421

These visits made by Ward Inspectors only. This work is included in the figures in the table on page 88.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

War curtailed to a very serious extent our efforts to mitigate the smoke nuisance. Up to the outbreak of hostilities the work had gone on as in previous years, but very soon after the war started a circular was received from the Minister of Home Security urging Local Authorities in industrial areas to encourage manufacturers to make as much black smoke as possible to act as a screen from enemy aircraft. It even went so far as to offer the services of heating engineers and others familiar with the construction of steam raising plants to advise manufacturers as to how best they might increase the volume of smoke emitted from their works. In the face of such an instruction it was obviously useless to continue with the campaign, and so for the time being, it was reluctantly abandoned. This is neither the time nor the place to express an opinion on the wisdom or necessity for such an instruction, but naturally I regret having to abandon even for such a good cause as the War, the struggle for a healthier and cleaner atmosphere which I began when I became Medical Officer of Health of the city over 20 years ago.

The records of smoke observation, soot fall, amount of daylight, and sulphur pollution have been omitted from this report. Though omitted they have been carefully preserved, will be available for reference, and may be published in a comprehensive form when the time is opportune. Meanwhile, they are there for reference and can be consulted at any time.

HOUSING.

Last year, 1939, was the sixth year in the City Council's programme of Slum Clearance, but the outbreak of war in September brought this, as well as other municipal enterprises to a sudden close. In the eight months 1,979 houses in eight Unhealthy Areas situated on both sides of the river were represented bringing the grand total of houses represented since the commencement of the programme to 15,218.

Number of Houses.—The total number of houses in the city on December 31st, 1939, was 152,626, made up approximately of 90,091 through houses and 62,535 back-to-back houses.

Empty Houses.—At the end of the year there were 4,100 unoccupied houses in the city.

New Houses.—The number of new houses completed during the year was 4,655 of which 4,073 were working class and 482 were of a larger type.

Housing Shortage.—The number of applications for new houses standing in the registers at the Housing Department on December 31st, 1939, was 2,354.

Housing Act, 1936, Part IV, Sections 57 to 68.—Prevention and Abatement of Overcrowding.—This matter continues to receive careful attention.

Overcrowding on Municipal Estates.—Overcrowding on municipal estates has again been reduced; the percentage now being only 0·59 of the houses occupied. It is noteworthy that overcrowding has been entirely eliminated from 15 of the 29 municipal housing estates.

Overcrowding of Privately Owned Houses.—Of the overcrowded families living in privately owned houses 961 have been re-housed during the year and the percentage has been reduced from 2·09 to 1·33.

Applications for licences for Overcrowding.—

	1937-8	1938-9	1939-40	Total.
Number of applications for licences for overcrowding during the year	17	9	1	27
Number granted	9	5	..	14
Number refused	8	4	1	13
Number of licences lapsing during year	8	6	..	14

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

January 1st to December 31st, 1939.

Number of cases of overcrowding discovered in houses owned by the Corporation	73
Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Corporation which have been relieved	233
Number of overcrowding cases relieved during the year in course of slum clearance operation	95
A. (1) No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	1,181
(2) No. of families dwelling therein	1,183
(3) No. of persons dwelling therein	8,621
B. No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	250
C. (1) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	3,292
(2) No. of persons concerned in such cases	24,031
D. Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	None
E. Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

Reports of Overcrowding by the Medical Officer of Health.—During the year 15 instances of overcrowding were reported of which 13 were provided with alternative suitable accommodation on municipal housing estates.

Certificates of Permitted Numbers.—The number of certificates of permitted numbers issued during the year was 1,482 making a total of 84,578 certificates issued since the Act became operative.

Requests continue to be received and are duly dealt with.

Verminous Houses.—The disinfection of furniture removed from condemned houses on the Slum Clearance Areas has continued during the year. Particulars of the number of houses so dealt with are given in the table on page 18.

The disinfection of houses on the municipal housing estates has been undertaken, as formerly, by outside contractors on behalf of the Housing Department. The number dealt with during the year was 591.

Unfit Houses.—The number of houses inspected and found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation was 50 of which 27 were repaired in response to notices served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936. In addition 10,042 houses were found to be defective in one respect or another and were repaired. During the year 12 houses were represented as "individual unfit houses" under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and were dealt with by the Housing Committee.

Some 30 houses in bad condition were demolished in anticipation of formal proceedings.

Unhealthy Areas.—During the year, which is the sixth on the Council's slum clearance programme, 8 Unhealthy Areas were officially represented, involving 1,979 houses and a population of 5,972 persons. The following table gives details:—

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION MADE IN THE SIXTH YEAR OF THE CORPORATION'S PROGRAMME UNDER SECTION 25 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936, WITH DETAILS OF HOUSES, POPULATION AND DATES OF REPRESENTATION.

Area.	Scheme.	No. of houses.	Popula-tion.	Date of Representation.
Saville Green ..	Compulsory Purchase	560	1,829	Feb. 17th, 1939
Scott Street ..	" " "	158	486	"
Charing Cross Street ..	" " "	50	134	"
Woodhouse Cliff	" " "	110	266	"
West End Terrace	" " "	50	92	"
Buslingthorpe Lane, Mean-wood		189	561	May 27th, 1939
Buslingthorpe Lane, Sheepscar		356	1,000	"
Sayner Lane, Hunslet		494	1,551	"
Individual Unfit Houses ..		12	53	
		1,979	5,972	

The outbreak of war in September cut short the formalities and by order of the Government the representations were suspended for an indefinite period. The building of houses was also suspended and it was only by special permission that the clearance of the Glasshouse Street and Canning Street Areas was allowed to proceed. Thus was brought to a premature close the most important chapter in the history of housing and slum clearance in this city. When the next chapter will open and who will open it none can say.

SLUM CLEARANCE
(to December, 1939).

	Number of families re-housed.			Number of families displaced.	
	New houses	Re-lets	Other properties	Total re-housed	Found own accommodation
To December 31st, 1939	7,126	2,909	21	10,056	1,893

Of the total families displaced 15·84% have found their own accommodation.

"	"	"	59·64%	have been re-housed in new houses.
"	"	"	24·35%	"
"	"	"	0·18%	"
"	"	re-housed	70·86%	"
"	"	"	28·93%	"
"	"	"	0·21%	"
"	"	"		other properties
"	"	"		re-lets.
"	"	"		new houses
"	"	"		"
"	"	"		"

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Table shewing the number of houses examined by the Medical Officer of Health as part of the general survey of the town during the year ending December 31st, 1939, and the numbers represented or otherwise dealt with, pursuant to the Housing Acts, with the corresponding figures for 1937 and 1938.

	1937.	1938.	1939.
Number of new houses erected during the year ..	5,635	5,686	4,655
(i) By the Local Authority	2,659	2,567	2,260
(ii) By other bodies and persons	2,976	3,119	2,386
1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.			
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts and the number of inspections made	11,532	8,985	10,042
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made	27	..	..
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. ..	..	2,583	1,979
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	11	26	50
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.			
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their Officers	10	23	27
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.			
A.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	..	..	..
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—			
(a) By owners .. ..	..	..	..
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	..	..	..
B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	14,739	17,863	15,296
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	13,196	17,831	14,728
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	..	..	..
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition or Closing Orders were made ..	58	4	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	35	38	36

MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLES.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1939 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.			NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			At all Ages.			
		Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Total Deaths REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 Year of Age.		Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
		Un-corrected Number.	5			6	7			8	9			
1929	478,500	7,725	7,426	15·5	8,289	17·3	657	266	722	97	7,898	16·5		
1930	478,500	7,905	7,568	15·8	6,235	13·0	544	239	512	68	5,930	12·4		
1931	486,400	7,557	7,219	14·8	6,810	14·0	553	249	552	76	6,506	13·4		
1932	484,900	7,368	7,004	14·4	6,771	14·0	550	248	617	88	6,469	13·3		
1933	485,000	7,070	6,643	13·7	6,851	14·1	538	261	537	81	6,574	13·6		
1934	486,250	7,691	7,190	14·8	6,666	13·7	619	244	513	71	6,291	12·9		
1935	487,200	7,751	7,211	14·8	6,763	13·9	576	245	463	64	6,432	13·2		
1936	489,800	7,845	7,340	15·0	7,003	14·3	620	283	476	65	6,666	13·6		
1937	491,860†	7,844	7,279	14·8	6,915	14·1	656	314	491	67	6,573	13·4		
1938	494,000	8,159	7,614	15·4	6,592	13·3	597	260	490	64	6,255	12·7		
1939	(a) 497,000 (b) 488,000	7,434	7,079	14·2	6,821	14·0					401	57	6,535	13·4

Area of District in
acres (land and
inland water)
38,296·5

Total population at all ages at the 1931 Census 482,809

† Population adjusted to allow for change in boundary during the year. The mid-year population after the change is 491,880.
(a) Population used for calculation of birth-rate.
(b) Do. death-rate.

APPENDIX 2.

TABLE II. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1939

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.												Total Cases removed to Hospital.			
	At all Ages.				At Ages—Years.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Small-pox .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C.) Plague (P.) .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	185	242	2	3	47	49	97	104	31	58	8	22	..	6	..	..
Erysipelas	139	168	5	..	5	1	4	3	6	12	44	43	59	89	16	183
Scarlet Fever	468	492	1	..	146	122	254	289	42	44	22	33	2	4	1	48
Measles	842	831	59	71	478	437	297	311	5	7	3	5	..	..	..	426
German Measles	292	309	8	16	78	88	172	171	26	19	8	14	..	1	1	13
Whooping Cough	18	14	1	2	17	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Typhus Fever .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	7	5	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
Relapsing Fever (R.) Continued Fever (C.) .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	158	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	3	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Poliomyelitis	3	2	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	13	21	13	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases	142	195	22	17	54	57	36	45	12	55	13	17	5	3	..	141
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	354	201	1	..	8	2	22	18	53	61	135	99	123	20	12	359*
Other forms of Tuberculosis	77	60	1	4	18	7	21	14	20	17	12	13	5	5	10	218
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	382	248	32	26	83	54	37	27	39	15	78	50	85	49	28	10
" (Acute Influenza)	47	41	1	2	7	3	3	7	4	8	8	15	10	6	11	..
Totals	2,972	2,991	147	162	947	832	946	983	244	338	331	417	294	188	63	1,211

† In addition to the 4 Puerperal Pyrexia removed, 140 cases were notified from and received treatment in other hospitals.

* Includes 113 Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted to Gateforth Sanatorium which is outside the City.
Whooing Cough notifiable—German Measles not notifiable—23rd October, 1939.

APPENDIX 2—*continued.*

TABLE II. (*continued*).

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District

APPENDIX 3.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1939.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES.

APPENDIX 4.

INFANT MORTALITY. CALENDAR YEAR 1939. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES
AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 day.	1-7 days	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	2	11
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	6
Convulsions .. ..	..	2	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	5
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	9	2	..	1	13
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	..	1	5	1	2	9	15	13	11	8	56
Other diseases of respiratory organs .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	3
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	4	1	3	8	8	21	13	2	52
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	4
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Suffocation, including overlying	3	2	..	..	2	7	1	3	1	..	12
Injury at birth	6	16	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	22
Atelectasis	4	6	..	1	..	11	1	..	..	..	12
Congenital Malformations	6	12	8	3	..	29	7	4	2	..	42
Premature birth	35	37	13	3	2	90	11	1	..	..	102
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	5	..	..	3	..	8	1	..	..	1	10
Other Causes	2	12	5	..	2	21	4	..	6	6	37
Totals	61	88	37	16	12	214	66	50	44	27	401